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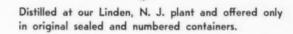
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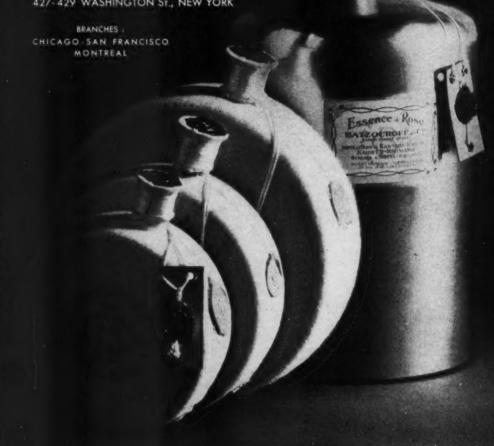
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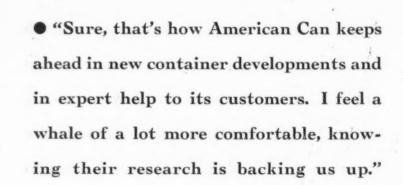
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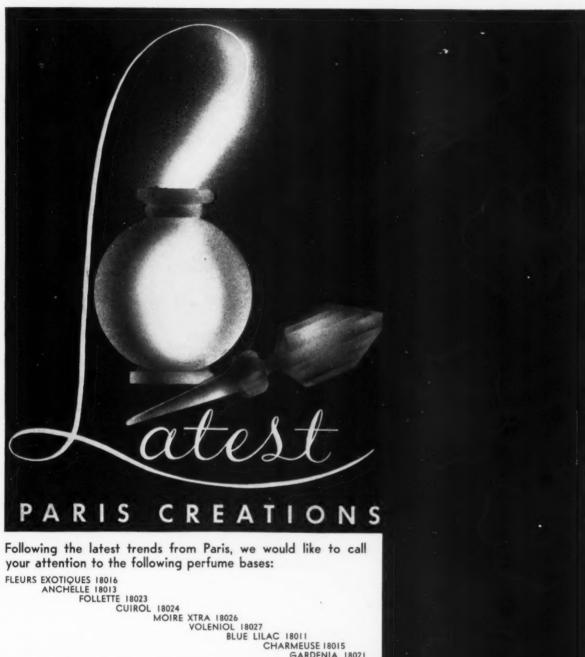
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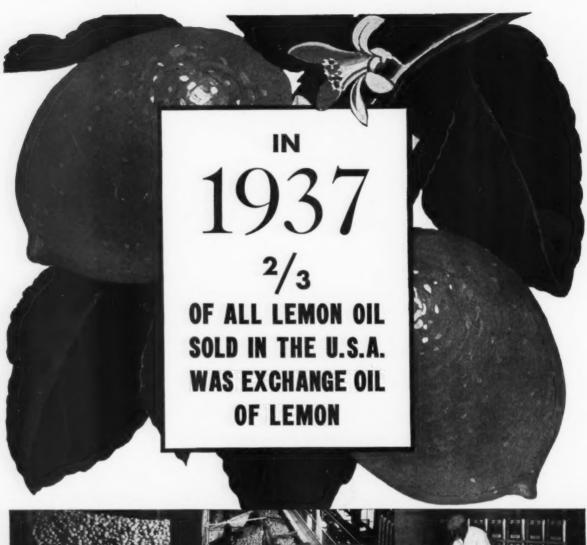
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October, 1938





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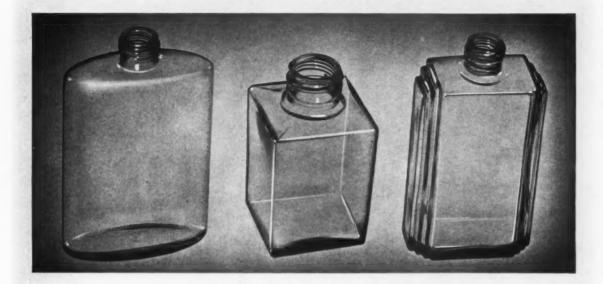
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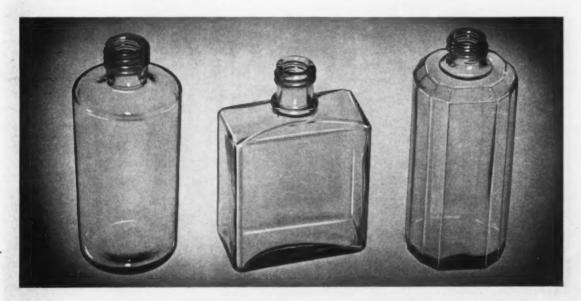
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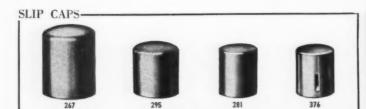
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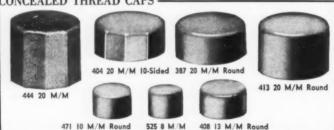
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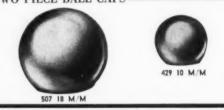
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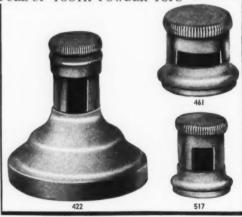
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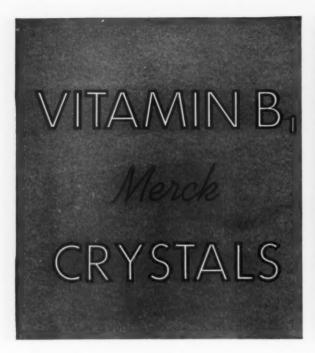
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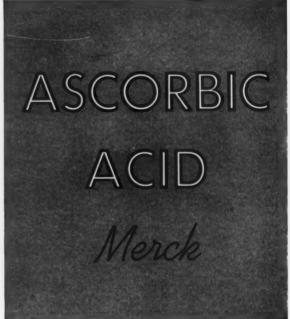
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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

COSMETICS · TOILET PREPARATIONS

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R. F. Rogers, New York Representative

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SKILLFUL ENGINEERING



GOLDEN GATE
World's longest and tallest single span suspension
bridge. Photo from Redwood Empire Association.

NEW ENGLAND EYE-TIP TUBES SET NEW OUALITY STANDARDS

THE impressive Golden Gate Bridge is indeed a tremendous tribute to the skill and amazing precision of modern engineering. Skillful engineering is also responsible for the new high degree of perfection attained in New England EYE TIP TUBES. The knowledge of and the demand for these better, more uniform eye tip tubes have grown so rapidly that we believe New England is now the world's largest manufacturer of this type of collapsible tube.

EYE TIP Tubes are growing in popularity for a wide variety of products . . cream mascaras, nail polish products, eye ointments, lubricants, glue, adhesives, cake frostings, and others. Extreme precision in manufacture . . in extruding the delicate tips . . the development and building of exclusive equipment . . the exclusive Sheffield Process of toughening the metals . . all these advantages and more have caused New England Eye Tip Tubes to set new standards of quality and performance. Made in a variety of sizes, plain or decorated, with Bakelite or metal caps. They cost no more than ordinary tubes! Send for samples, prices, and all the facts. Write our nearest office, TODAY!



NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

3132 SO. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK C. H. E. DUNN, 6331 HOLLYWOOD BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CURRENT COMMENT

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Indications are multiplying to show that the administration of the Food and Drug Act and the Federal Trade Commission duties under the recent Fair Trade legislation are both getting organized upon a fair and cooperative basis.

In other words, the officials at Washington are inviting industry and business to conference. There seems little disposition to be arbitrary or act without facts.

Nevertheless, the laws exist and will be administered. The manner and methods are in the main, as disclosed so far, cooperative. And it is up to business to reciprocate.

In which connection, this industry is to be commended in the steps already taken and in process.

THE HORIZON

As we go to press, the war clouds seem to be lifted. The complexities of European national affairs are generally little understood by the average citizen of America.

The histories of the various nations, back of their development as we know them, constitute backgrounds and points of view which are deep and vital to each of these several peoples. Hence the intense feeling which flares up seemingly (to us) out of nowhere. And hence, our confusion or lack of appreciation of certain nationalistic passions.

Fundamentally, economics a reusually the cause of wars, revolutions and changes of governments. The most needed element today is straightline thinking and a realization that economic conditions will cause upsets if unsatisfactory to the point of combustion, or, promote maintenance of peace if the condition of nations (speaking collectively) cradles prosperity.

A broad economic background permeating and motivating the thinking of such an institution as the League of Nations, if applied practically and without political or selfish national influences, would do more to prevent war than an international police force—once suggested by our own Theodore Roosevelt.

Article XIX of the League Covenant has been dormant; and more is the pity, as was suggested by Mr. Chamberlain in one of his talks to Parliament.

No matter where our sympathies lie, one doffs his headgear and bows in appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's vision, ideals and tenacity which have done much to keep peace in Europe. War, and such a war, would be a great shame to this generation which has been blessed with means for better international understanding between peoples than ever before, through planes, radio and increasing educational facilities. What war would have meant to this industry is difficult to forecast. Certainly in no conceivable manner could it have been a gain.

SPECIAL BULLETINS

Previous bulletins issued in the past year or so are completely "out of print," even though we prepared what we thought was ample. Requests still come in every day or so.

It seems wise to revise these early bulletins and bring them up to date before reprinting them, which we plan to do. As they are brought out in revised form, each will be announced in our columns.

The latest bulletin just ready for mailing on EMULSIONS was slightly delayed in production. Our apologies to those two-hundred odd subscribers whose requests we have already received.

This bulletin is declared to be the most comprehensive upon this important subject, of any produced by Mr. de Navarre, our Technical Editor. Requests for previous bulletins averaged over 600 each—we have prepared more than that number on EMULSIONS. If interested, send in your request at once—for 90 days it is free to subscribers—to others 25c.

ACTIVITY

When our editorial mail bristles with inquiries, we know business is active—or soon will be. In the past month or two, such inquiries have been piling up—inquiries relating to production or technical problems and, oh yes, quite a stack of questions on requirements of new legislation particularly as it relates to labelling of products. Such mail is welcome and inspiring to our editors—never a burden. And it accents the worth-while service this publication renders to the trade.

NEW FEATURE TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS

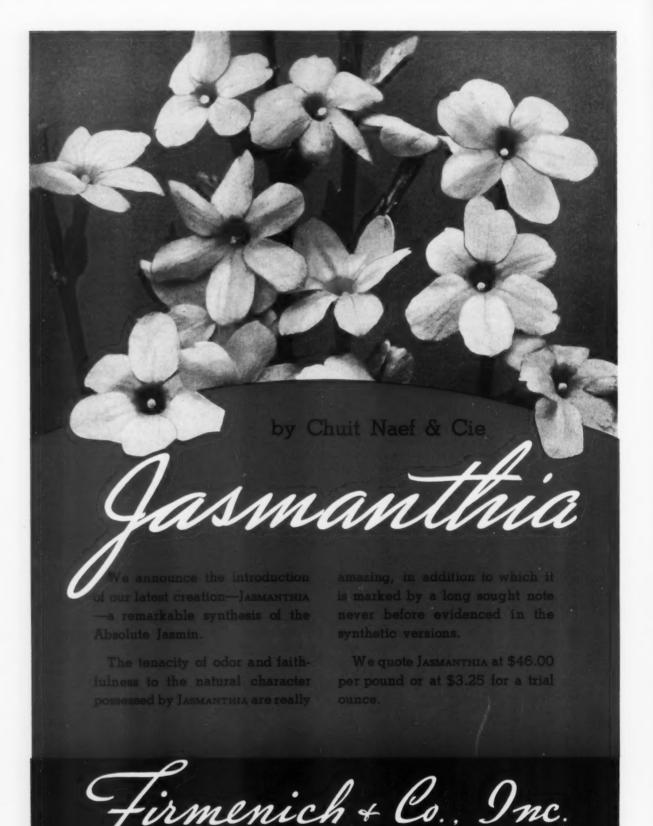
As a special section of this issue will be found a compilation of abstracts which may well be called the key to the world's representative literature, from a scientific standpoint, constituting a volume of research in all countries in cosmetics, perfumes and toilet preparations.

In this sixteen page section, we have tried to avoid recent abstracts previously published in *The American Perfumer*.

These abstracts are garnered from a broad range of publications of various types in Europe as well as in America. They are grouped by subiects arranged alphabetically to facilitate locating material upon any given subject.

It is planned to make this section a quarterly feature of *The American Perfumer*. We suggest that this section be preserved for your files, to be supplemented by subsequent quarterly sections.

H. J. W.



844 NORTH RUSH STREET

CHICAGO OFFICE:

A-B-C OF THE WAGE HOUR LAW

October 24 new 25¢ minimum and 44-hour maximum law takes effect. Administration to go slow in appointing industry committees. Are you covered? If in doubt, comply.

HOW does the Fair Labor Standards Act affect your business? This law, which aims to put a ceiling over hours and a floor under wages is complicated. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has issued a detailed explanation, in question-and-answer form.

Led by Business Week that explanation has been boiled down by trade publications to the following:

WHO IS COVERED?

1. What groups of workers are covered by the law?— Workers employed in industries engaged in interstate commerce or in manufacture of goods shipped in interstate commerce.

2. What employes are exempt?—(a) Executives, administrators, professionals, outside salesmen, and employes in retail and service establishments the greater part of whose business is within the state. . . . (b) Workers who are personally engaged (within the area of production of the raw materials) in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in a raw or natural state, or canning any agricultural commodity for marketing.

3. Are service employes, janitors, watchmen, etc., and office employes covered?—As yet no official rulings have been made.

MAXIMUM-HOUR PROVISIONS

4. What are the maximum-hour provisions?—44 hours the first year, 42 the second, and 40 afterwards.

5. Is overtime work permitted?—Yes, if workers are paid 1½ times their regular rate for all overtime.

6. Are any industries exempt from paying overtime?

—Yes. (a) An employer and the representatives of his workers who are certified as bona fide by the National Labor Relations Board may arrange the working sched-

ule without regard to the law, provided that no worker shall be employed more than 1,000 hours in any twentysix consecutive weeks, or 2,000 hours in any fifty-two consecutive weeks. However, work in excess of twelve hours a day and fifty-six hours a week must be compensated at the rate of time and one-half. (b) In industries designated by the administrator as seasonal, workers may be employed twelve hours a day or fifty-six hours a week for not more than fourteen weeks in any calendar year. (c) Employers engaged in the "first processing" of milk, . . . and in processing sugar beets, sugar cane, or maple sap into raw sugar or into syrup, are exempt from the maximum-hour provisions; this exemption applies to all employes wherever such work is done. . . (d) first processing within the area of production of any agricultural or horticultural commodity during seasonal operations, . . . are exempt from the maximum-hour provision for fourteen weeks during a calendar year, this exemption applying to all employes in the

place where such work is done.

The administrator determines what businesses are seasonal; and he also rules on what employes are exempt.

MINIMUM-WAGE PROVISIONS

7. What are the minimum wages provided by the law?—After October 24, 1938, 25 cents, or the rate fixed by the administrator, whichever is the higher. After October 24, 1939, 30 cents, or the rate fixed by the administrator. After October 24, 1945, 40 cents, unless it can be shown that such rate would substantially curtail employment.

8. Can the administrator establish a minimum of more than 40 cents?—No.

 Must workers in all industries wait seven years for the highest minimum wage?—No, the administrator must establish as quickly as feasible the highest min-

imum wage that is possible.

10. What procedure must be followed?—The administrator must appoint for each industry a committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers, workers, and the public. The committee must recommittee the public of the committee must recommittee the public of the pu

ommend the highest minimum possible.

11. Can an industry committee recommend different minimum wage rates within an industry?—Yes. No rates can be fixed solely on a regional basis or on the basis of age or sex of employes. Among factors to be considered are: (a) competitive conditions as affected by transportation, living, and production costs; (b) the wages established for work of comparable character by collective labor agreements; (c) the wages paid by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum-wage standards in the industry.

12. Must the administrator accept the recommendations?—No, he may refer the question back for further study or appoint a new committee.

13. Can he establish a minimum hourly rate other than that recommended by the committee?—No.

14. Do the minimum wage rates apply to apprentices and learners?—No, learners and apprentices, persons handicapped by age or physical defects, and messengers are exempt.

CHILD-LABOR PROVISIONS

15. How are children protected?—No producer, manufacturer, or dealer can ship or deliver for shipment in interstate commerce goods produced in establishments where oppressive child labor conditions prevail.

16. What is oppressive child labor?—Employment of children under sixteen, and employment of minors sixteen to eighteen, in occupations found hazardous by

the Children's Bureau.

17. What occupations are exempt?—Children under sixteen employed in agriculture when not legally required to attend school, . . . and children working for their parents in any occupation other than manufacturing or mining.

18. Are there other regulations?—Yes, children between fourteen and sixteen may be granted permits for work in occupations other than manufacturing and mining if the Children's Bureau finds that such employment

will not impair their well-being.

19. Are children employed in intrastate commerce covered by the law?—No.

ENFORCEMENT

20. How will the law be administered?—Wages and hours, by administrator of new division. Child Labor provisions, by Children's Bureau.

21. What penalties are provided for violations?—
A fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for

not more than six months, or both.

22. Can workers collect the difference between the legal wage and the amount they have actually been paid by employers violating the law?—Yes.

23. Are workers protected if they report violations or testify against their employer?—Yes, employers are prohibited from discriminating against them.

24. How will the law be enforced?—By the courts. No paid inspectors. National organizations are to be set up to mediate most complaints out of court.

ENFORCING HIGHER MINIMUM WAGES

The government can enforce minimum wages higher than the statutory minimum, but not more than 40c, in any interstate industry if it wants to. But it can do this only in one way. (1) Wage-hour Administrator Elmer Andrews must define the scope of the industry, that is, state what occupations are to be included (so far he has asked the advice and consent of the industry in this matter): (2) he must appoint an "industrial" committee including representatives of employees, employers, and the public; (3) the committee studies going wages, cost of living in the regions to be affected, ability of employers to pay, and many other factors, and recommends a minimum wage, or a scale of minima for different occupations in the industry; (4) the administrator then can do one of three things: accept the recommendation without change and issue it in the form of an order; send it back to the committee and ask for another report; or appoint a new committee.

COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED

After textiles and tobacco, the industries in line for appointment of industry committees are: dresses, probably some other garment lines, may be paper, and paper boxes. Many industries have asked to have committees appointed and have been turned away. The reason is that Mr. Andrews is determined to avoid another NRA log-jam, says he will have only two or three industries milling around Washington at any one time. Every employer will read in his trade publications long in advance about any move to raise his minimum wage above the statutory minimum. Most observers guess that not more than six or eight industries will be adjusted within the first year.

NEED TO CLARIFY COVERAGE

Nobody knows just what the authors of the law meant when they wrote "commerce means trade, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several states" Therefore employers not obviously in interstate commerce cannot know whether they are under the law or not. Their rule should be "If in doubt, comply." This is the best advice obtainable from inside lawyers.

What happens if an employer complies and a court later rules he is not covered by the law? Does the government refund the extra wages he has paid? The lawyers don't know but you can guess. Some people think the Supreme Court will eventually "define interstate commerce." They might as well expect the Indians to capture Manhattan, say counsel. The court will rule on specific industries when the law is challenged, as it will be, slowly completing the picture piece by piece.

PURCHASER EQUALLY GUILTY

The purchaser of goods which are produced in violation of the wage and hour act (including raw materials) is equally guilty with the manufacturer and subject to criminal prosecution—the only exemption being the common carrier. The question therefore presents itself as to whether or not, in the purchase of any goods from any source whatsoever, to insist that the invoice or certificate bear a statement that the goods, raw materials, etc., were produced in conformity with the minimum conditions required by the wage and hour act.



Elizabeth Arden: Genius

Starting 28 years ago with a \$6,000 loan, she has built up an international cosmetic business which reflects her dynamic personality. Abstract from an article in *Fortune* for October.

LIZABETH ARDEN is an alias concealing many things. There is Elizabeth Arden, the business proprietorship that operates nineteen beauty salons in this country. Elizabeth Arden, Inc. operates the factory for producing cosmetics at East 52 St., New York. Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp. conducts the wholesaling of cosmetics in the U.S. and West Indies. And all told, including Elizabeth Arden, Ltd. of Canada and Elizabeth Arden, Ltd. of England, there are some seventeen corporations connected in some way with the Arden business, from the foreign subsidiaries in Brazil to real-estate holding companies in New York. But the most important thing that goes by the name of Elizabeth Arden is a short, slight woman who was born Florence Nightingale Graham in Woodbridge, near Toronto, Canada of English-Scotch parents, some fifty-odd years ago. She is sole proprietor of the salons, sole stockholder (except for directors' qualifying shares) of all Arden companies save one, and autocratic boss of over 1,000 employees. She is erratic, unpredictable, vague, and tempestuous, and is the cost accountant's headache. She has rages which turn strong men pale. But she started her business about 30 years ago on a borrowed \$6,000 and ran it to something for which she was offered \$15,000,000 in 1929-which she coldly refused.

She has probably earned more money than any other business woman in United States history and she has done it by commanding the sun to stand still until she got the right shade of pink in a bottle, the right cream texture, and a ribbon tied just so around a hundred thousand soapboxes.

HOW THE BUSINESS IS OPERATED

Elizabeth Arden (company) is not a big cosmetics maker; nationally advertised lines like Pond's and Daggett & Ramsdell play rings around the sales of the exclusive Arden line. Last year, out of an estimated \$300,000,000 spent by American women on beauty aids, Arden took no more than \$4,000,000. Her nineteen salons, which primarily sell "treatments" (in which field she is tops) rather than packaged cosmetics, added some \$1,250,000 to this figure, largely from the New York salon. But the salon business as a whole is unprofitable because of the high rents, expert staff, and opulent decorations necessary. Yet Miss Arden lavishes her fullest care upon

it and treats the wholesale business, the milch cow of all her enterprises, casually.

Her business daily flouts the simplest fundamentals of other ventures. She is absolute dictator; and because of her whims, has had six general managers in the last four years. The current one is tall, spare, graying Harry Johnson who came to Arden from Rubinstein last May with 25 years' experience in the treatment-cosmetics business. He has a five-year contract and looks more permanent than his predecessors. She has hired hairdressers at \$125 a week to find later that they did only \$25 a week in trade. In defiance of the sound merchandising tenet that profits are built on a few fast-moving, largevolume items, she manufactures 108 different products and stocks them in 595 shapes and sizes. Many of these eat up the profits of the numbers that pay; but she doesn't care. She is successful because she is a perfectionist in her ideal to provide a service in which every woman can find precisely the preparation she needs, because she has a flair for thinking up new products, packages, styles and services, and because she possesses one of the shrewdest showman's instinct. Her salons, her stables, rages, and eccentricities are all part of the Great Show. And she's been at it so long, it no longer matters which qualities are real or faked.

TWO FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS

Beyond question, however, are Arden's courage, vitality, and passionate belief in herself, her ideas, and her products. She began as far back as 1912 with two ideas which, with her imagination she had developed to make two big markets. One idea "Grow more beautiful as you grow older" attracted the market of middle-aged women. The other idea that "every woman has the right to be beautiful" attracted the market of women not born beautiful who wanted to do better with what they had.

The "treatment" conception of beautifying was born out of Miss Arden's early association with Eleanor Adair who, in that age when a painted woman was considered vile, gave her clients "muscle strapping" which consisted of strapping the chin and patting the face vigorously for blood circulation. Medical men point out that treatment benefits consist 90% in patting, 10% in cosmetics.

Five years after she began her own business on a borrowed \$6,000 she opened a branch salon in Washington,

D. C. In 1915 she married Thomas J. Lewis. By 1918 he was general manager-a post he held until Miss Arden divorced him in 1934. Partly because of his business astuteness, partly because of the jazz age and big-money days of the twenties, the Arden wholesale business began to boom. Now her wholesaling engages ten high-powered salesmen who keep store buyers and executives in a receptive mood, about fifteen "Arden women" personal representatives who waft around the country with the best complexions and broadest "a's" in the country and over whose training Miss Arden personally takes a hand, and a staff of good looking "Arden trained" salesgirls. A small handful of the better department stores sell fully 60% of the Arden wholesale line, (46% here in the east). The remainder is sold by smaller accounts, ranging down to the better grade drug store, the "convenience" outlet.

Back in 1934 she turned her summer home, Maine Chance, into a health resort where the only thing demanded is that the daily orders be strictly obeyed. Eighteen to twenty guests are all that can be accommodated and it takes a staff of thirty to care for them so that even at rates of \$250 to \$500 per week, there is little profit. But this is another of Miss Arden's pet whims and she doesn't care about the money.

Though analysis may reveal the ingredients of Arden's secret formulas, the trick lies in putting them together. The basic formulas are common property but the fine chemical emulsion work is easily thrown out of

Miss Arden says she has no intention of leaving her business for the stable and paddock even though now more than ever she must restrain her tempestuousness what with the Federal Trade Commission, the Food and Drug Act and harassing competition from flank and rear. Her business must lead an increasingly sane and orderly life to keep at the top; and evidences are that with Mr. Johnson, it will do so.

When "Free Goods" Offers May Legally Be Made

A CLEARER definition of "free goods" is given by the Federal Trade Commission in the case of Samuel Stores, Inc. Hugo Mock, counsel for the Toilet Goods Association, states that the effect of the decision is not a broad prohibition against offering free goods; but against the use of the term deceptively. He quotes the decision in part:

"The lawfulness of an offer of 'free goods' in connection with a merchandising plan depends on the terms of the offer and the underlying and surrounding facts.

"'Free Goods' offers are recognized as powerful psychological magnets to draw trade, and undoubtedly the merchant expects to benefit thereby, either through an immediate direct profit on some other article which must be purchased or indirectly through increased good will and future patronage.

"Where the merchant, for the purpose of attracting new customers, sacrifices, for a limited period of time, a portion of his normal profit on his entire line, he may receive no immediate direct profit from the transaction. In fact, the merchandise required to be purchased must bear not only its own cost and its own share of the general operating overhead, but also the cost of the 'free goods' and its share of the overhead. Under such circumstances, the 'free goods' offer is hardly deceptive, for the purchaser actually does obtain the specified 'free goods' at no additional cost over the ordinary and regular price of the merchandise required to be purchased. As far as the purchaser is concerned, therefore, he actually receives the 'free goods' without cost.

"In reality, the practice in such a case is simply a convenient and impelling method of calling attention of the public to price reductions in the goods which must be purchased.

"There are, however, many conditional 'free goods' offers which result in deception of the purchaser. In some instances, the merchant will increase the advertised price of the article required to be purchased over the ordinary and customary selling price in an amount suf-

ficient to offset, in whole or in part, the cost of the 'free goods'. In other cases, the merchant will substitute inferior merchandise for that ordinarily and customarily sold at the designated price involved in the transaction, thus recovering, in whole or in part, the cost of the 'free goods.'

"Other offers of 'free goods' conditioned upon the purchase of other merchandise or upon the performance of a service sometimes appear, at first impression, to be unconditional offers of 'free goods'. This is brought about by prominently featuring the 'free goods' offer in such a way as to obscure or minimize the condition attached thereto, with a resulting deception of the purchaser, at least in the initial or 'contact advertising' stages.

"The real test, except where the practice is employed by large concerns to eliminate weaker competitors, is whether there is a deception of the purchaser or use of a lottery method or chance device in the distribution of the 'free goods'. Where, as in this case, advertisements offering the 'free goods' clearly and conspicuously state the terms and conditions under which the 'free goods' may be secured, the merchant does not occupy a monopolistic or near-monopolistic position, the 'free goods' are not distributed by lot or chance, and there is no deception through fictitious price marking of the goods sold, or through substitution of inferior merchandise or otherwise, the 'free goods' offer does not constitute, in the opinion of the commission, an unfair method of competition and the complaint is accordingly dismissed."

It is clear that a temporary reduction of price with its restoration later would be a proper offer of "free goods." The same offer which merely constitutes a permanent reduction in price may be objectionable.

The decision of the Commission appears to be eminently fair and means that in every case where "free goods" are offered, the question of whether the use of the term "free goods" is fair will depend upon the particular circumstances inherent in such offer.

HAIR PREPARATIONS: Cosmetics or Patent Medicines?

Points to consider in making claims to comply with new laws — What MUST be included in the label

by RUTH HOOPER LARISSON

T SEEMS that manufacturers of hair and scalp preparations have shown a greater reluctance to roll up their sleeves and go to work on the revision of labels, claims, and copy, than manufacturers of other toilet preparations. It is also possible that they have hesitated to decide on which "regulations" band wagon they want to ride. A good deal must be considered from both points of view and looking into the future isn't easy; so let's consider some of the pros and cons involved.

IF YOU WANT IT ACCEPTED AS A PATENT MEDICINE

If you decide you want your hair and scalp preparations (tonics, etc. of one kind or another) to be rated as patent medicines in order that you may make remedial and medicinal claims for them, then it will be essential to print the formulas on the label. Suppose you take this point of view. You have formulas which you have reason to believe have been the aim of any number of imitators. So far pirates have not been able to copy them sufficiently to add to your worries. But if you open the formulas, any one can duplicate them, get the same beneficial results and perhaps cut appreciably into your sales. At the same time you will be free to make elaborate claims for them—provided of course that your ingredients justify the claims.

Or, you may be using the same ineffectual formulas, but with a bit of flourish, which plenty of other hair preparations have used in the past. You may have, through your advertising and sales effort, convinced enough of the public that they are worth the elbow grease of application to net you a substantial return. But if you open the formulas, it is quite possible your list of ingredients will not justify the claims you are making. That means that if you have either the best or the most mediocre preparations, you won't want to publish your recipes. If your products are somewhere in between these two extremes, they will, nevertheless, fall into one or the other category. So what? If opening the formulas defeats your intention of continuing remedial claims, you might as well climb down from the

patent medicine band wagon right now.

While there is still another point of view to be considered it is so

middle-of-the-roadish that most companies, I fear, won't like it. It would mean opening formulas and being sure they include ingredients of sufficient value to be rated for the purpose for which they are sold. Then you would proceed to make only such claims for them as are fair and reasonable but couched in sales language in your advertising so as to induce the public to believe you've got something there. And forget about the imitators as there are other means of dealing with them. This method would really mean doing a better, more intense and intelligent advertising job, whether your printed matter appears in magazines and newspapers or in folders and enclosures that go to the consumer.

This is what it boils down to: For the sake of making remedial claims, you must open your formulas and risk imitation unless you can patent your formulas and protect them. Your claims will, however, still be limited to provable facts, which means plenty of modification from bald statements. Judge for yourself if this is the direction you want your business to take in the future. Doubtless it will be thoroughly appropriate for many products. If you choose this method, your product will, of course, be rated as a patent medicine.

IF YOU WANT IT ACCEPTED AS A COSMETIC

If you have decided that, come what may, you will not open formulas, then you will have to accept the ultimatum that you cannot make remedial claims for your products. All right, take a further look at this situation, now that you want to ride on the cosmetic band wagon. You can't say "cures dandruff," "cures baldness" or "causes hair to grow." But you couldn't say these things anyway, even by opening your formula and following the drug regulations. These restrictions are perfectly



fair when you consider that the above statements are so sweeping that if taken literally, they are actually false. However, you can say that "the use of this product in combination with massage (brushing and combing, too, if you like) will stimulate the circulation which brings the blood to the scalp," or you can refer to "the appearance of the hair" which is something that you can change. "This tonic improves the appearance of the hair, etc." Always in this kind of hair tonic copy, it is best to stress the massage in applying the tonic because you can say that "the massage, in stimulating the circulation, tends to encourage normal scalp activity and thus may tend to accelerate the growth of the hair.' You can "remove loose dandruff scales" and say that "continued use of this hair preparation prevents the appearance of dandruff"-these are just a sample of the rephrasing of the copy which will make it acceptable.

FACTS ARE STRONGER THAN FICTION

This cosmetic category eliminates remedial claims but since cosmetics are, after all, for the purpose of changing appearance and since that is sufficient to justify their sale and use, your appeal to the public will concentrate on the appearance of the hair from the use of your products. Strong copy on this subject should actually be more intelligent and confidence-building than the old fanciful exaggerated and illogical claims. According to "Danderine's" old package and demonstrations, every one, it was inferred, who used the product would grow hair to her heels. But who wants to, anyway? Again I say, as I have said so many times in the past, the public buys many products in spite of their advertising and claims and not because of them.

Some few years ago a company who wished to comply with the then less rigid laws, sent their labels to Washington for advice. The hair tonic label had been written to read "Treatment for Falling Hair and Dandruff." It came back reading "Treatment for Fallen Hair and Dandruff Scales." The company accepted it and not one customer questioned the name on that label. The explanation was that you couldn't treat hair-as growing hair-but you could treat it any way you wanted togood, bad or indifferent-once it had fallen. And that you couldn't treat dandruff but you could treat the scales -once they had fallen. It was a long way round but it served, at that time, to convey the idea to the consumer of what the product was for. I think we are going to have to be far more literal and explicit under the new regulations; but with sufficient copy agility some sales getting appeals and even new names can be worked out for hair tonic products, as well as some good convincing copy.

PLACE YOUR EMPHASIS ON EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

So now if you have decided to call your hair preparations cosmetics, you can keep your formulas to yourself, exclude medicinal or remedial claims, and strengthen your copy and literature to a confidence-building point in the mind of the consumer.

While space on labels is limited and long descriptive copy conveying your ideas about your product has to be boiled down to a few words, it seems likely that more manufacturers will resort to accompanying or attached folders and booklets in which they will have the space to put a lot more "sell" into their message to the consumer. There are, you see, plenty of things you can say if you say them with sufficient modification and amplification to make them acceptable as reasonable and factual. But as long as you are branding them cosmetics, lay your emphasis on appearance of the hair and scalp. (This, of course, is equally true for skin where products to be used for the complexion or body are being considered.)

As to accompanying folders, inserts, etc., these present a worth while opportunity for manufacturers to do a more thorough and honest educational job on consumers. The better informed the customer, the more intelligently he buys. Let's have manufacturers of good products doing this educating rather than having it half done by the warped propaganda of reformers and guinea pig people who love to tell only so much of a story as justifies their extreme excitement over the incidents which they turn into issues.

FURTHER WORK OF THE BOARD OF STANDARDS

Standardization of labels for hair preparations and all other cosmetics seems to be the direction towards which we are moving. There are many good reasons for not using different labels in different states even though some states allow exemptions prohibited by others. At present, aside from the New York State ruling on size of type, the inclusion of weight or measure is a MUST. The minimum, generally being accepted, is two fluid ounces and three ounces avoirdupois.

The Toilet Goods Association is working in close cooperation with the Government bureaus in ironing out the various points which come up constantly for study. They feel extremely optimistic as to the ultimate outcome and they have had such wholehearted response from the toilet goods manufacturers, themselves, that before long most points questioned today will be settled. However, until the Food and Drug Administration sets up the regulations, there will be many fine points as to what will be accepted and what will be prohibited which cannot be finally determined yet. These little points arise, however, merely because some manufacturers are unwilling to give in a jot or tittle more than is absolutely essential. Yet the majority of manufacturers are more anxious to get their lines straightened out and register the fact that they are conforming than to haggle over a point here or there. In the end, after the smoke of battle has cleared, if there is a margin of claims which they haven't made but which they are entitled to make, they can gracefully expand their claims and advertising to include that margin. Bending backwards at present can easily turn out to be the surest way of getting "everything that's coming to them" in the way of cooperation from the Administration.

Another important and helpful service which is rendered members of the Toilet Goods Association is the constant issuance of bulletins of news and information to guide manufacturers. Needless to say, the present day bulletins are of the utmost importance and assistance. The work of the Board of Standards in passing on labels and advertising proceeds, as was mentioned last month, is available to all members of the Association, first, and later to non-members. So if you are not a member or associate member—according to where you fit into the industry's pattern—I suggest that you had better look into the matter for you are missing important help.

BUFFERS AND BUFFER ACTION

An exposition of how the constancy of hydronium ion concentration of solutions may be maintained.

By ARTHUR W. THOMAS°

Professor of Food and Colloid Chemistry, Columbia University

BUFFER ACTION is a chemical term which refers to the acidity (and/or alkalinity) of a solution and to the regulation and control thereof. In order to discuss buffers then, it would be well first for us to arrive at a mutual understanding of the meaning of such terms as acid, acid solution, neutral, base, etc.

An old fashioned definition of an acid solution was a solution which tasted sour and turned litmus red as contrasted with a caustic alkaline solution which turned litmus blue in color. This crude definition based upon sense of taste and the use of one indicator, litmus, became replaced about thirty years ago by a more general and quantitative one, namely,—an acid solution is one possessing a pH value less than 7 while an alkaline solution is one whose pH value is greater than 7. A solution at pH=7 is neutral.

The pH values are negative logarithms,—negative powers of ten. While a solution of pH=5 is then mathematically ten times as acid as one of pH=6, this really is not significant on a practical basis because pH 5 means an acidity of one-hundred thousandth while pH 6 is one-millionth,—hence not much of a difference to get excited about,—but when the pH numbers get smaller, we must take notice, as for example, pH=1 (an acidity of one-tenth) ten times more acid than pH=2 (an acidity of one-hundredth) is a tremendous practical difference.

One of the reasons for introducing the pH system for the characterization of the acidity of solutions was the recognition of the fact that the acid nature arose from the presence of *hydrogen ion* (the pH number being a quantitative designation thereof).

Hydrogen ion is H+ or proton,—i. e., a hydrogen atom that has lost its electron (negative electricity), thus accounting for its positive charge. Proton is, however, an extremely active substance and hence it is not sensible to talk about it being free in solution. In water solution it exists in the form of H₂O+, hydronium (or oxonium) ion**,—i. e., a complex of H+ and H₂O.

A strongly acid solution obviously is one in which the hydronium ion concentration is high (pH number is low) whereas a weakly acid solution is one of higher pH number (always less than 7) containing a low concentration of hydronium ion. A strong or active acid is one which readily furnishes proton to something else,—for example hydrogen chloride (commonly called hydro-

chloric acid) is a strong acid because when it is mixed with water,—

(1) HCl + H₂O
$$\xrightarrow{\text{(a)}}$$
 H₃O⁺ + Cl—
(hydrogen (water) (b) (hydronium (chloride chloride) ion ion)

it releases completely its proton to the water, forming hydronium ion and chloride ion, that is, reaction (a) goes to completion.

On the other hand, hydrogen acetate (commonly called acetic acid) is a weak acid, because when it is mixed with water,—

(2)
$$HC_2H_3O_2 + H_2O \xrightarrow{\qquad (II)} H_3O^+ + C_2H_3O_2$$

(hydrogen acetate (II) (acetate ion)

reaction (I) to the right, producing hydronium ion proceeds only to a small extent. Or, putting it in other words, acetate ion in aqueous solution has such a greater affinity for proton than chloride ion has, makes hydrogen acetate a weaker acid than hydrogen chloride.

This can still be stated in another way which requires first a definition of a base,—to-wit, a base is a substance which accepts or combines with proton.*** Chloride ion is a very weak base; it does not take proton away from the water of the hydronium ion, permitting the high hydronium ion concentration of the hydrochloric acid solution. On the other hand, acetate ion is a much stronger base, having the property of materially competing with water for proton, thus accounting for the low hydronium ion concentration of the acetic acid solution.

Returning to equations (1) and (2), since all the HCI reacts with water to produce hydronium ion while only a small part of the hydrogen acetate does so, it is obvious that, (first) for equal concentrations of these acids the pH value of the hydrogen chloride solution is lower (higher acidity) than for the hydrogen acetate solution because all of the HCl decomposed whereas all of the hydrogen acetate did not and, (second) the acetate solution, unlike the chloride, is a reservoir for proton because as soon as hydronium ion is removed from this solution by some neutralizing influence (by the addition of a base), there is available hydrogen acetate to react with water (reaction I of equation 2) to furnish more hydronium ion. If we look at it from the opposite direction,-i. e., add hydronium ion to these two solutions, the hydronium ion concentration of the hydrogen chloride solution will increase because the weak base,

^{*} Abstract from an address before the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association.

chloride ion, will not combine with the $\rm H_3O^+$, or in other words reaction (b) of equation (1) does not take place. However, when $\rm H_3O^+$ is added to the hydrogen acetate solution, the base, acetate ion, combines with it to produce water and hydrogen acetate,—that is, reaction II of equation (2) ensues and the hydrogen ion concentration remains practically constant.

This maintenance of the constancy of the hydronium ion concentration of solutions is called buffer action and the substances responsible for it are called buffers. For buffering of acid solutions one selects combinations of weak or slightly active acids and their salts. A mixture of acetic acid and sodium acetate makes an excellent buffer as does also one of citric acid and sodium citrate. The acetic and citric acids are used to provide the proton and serve as reservoirs thereof, replenishing proton

as it is removed by whatever cause while the respective salts are included to provide acetate ion and citrate ion respectively, these being the bases which take proton away from hydronium ion which may get into the solution from whatever cause, converting it to the neutral hydrogen acetate or hydrogen citrate as the case may be.

The particular buffer combination to be selected for a given purpose depends upon the pH desired. When you work with fruit juices, owing to the nature of the acids present, you are always dealing with buffers.

** Chemists have not yet agreed on its name. This substance is what really is responsible for the sour taste of acid solutions. *** Water then is both an acid and a base. It is an acid because of the reaction $2H_2O \longrightarrow H_2O+ + OH-$ where it produces hydronium ion and it is a base because it combines with proton. $H_2O + H + \longrightarrow H_2O+$.

Sodium Naphthenate for Soaps

Suggestions for its use in liquid soaps, cleaning compounds, dry cleaning, and mechanics' hand soap.

By PAUL I. SMITH

SOAP manufacturers have recently shown some interest in the use of sodium naphthenate for producing liquid soaps, cleaning compositions, dry cleaning and mechanics' hand soaps. The material is plentiful and reasonably cheap and makes a useful additive to cheap soaps as it improves their emulsifying and foam-producing properties: and, at the same time, endows them with a certain very desirable body which effectively covers up a high water content.

DRY CLEANING SOAPS

Sodium naphthenate has been suggested as the main ingredient of dry cleaning soaps, although many of the compounds suggested are not really soaps at all but merely mixtures of the naphthenate and chlorinated solvents. H. Courtney Bryson, Chem. Trade J., 98,445-6 (1936) recommends such a soap made from equal parts of carbon tetrachloride, cyclo-hexanol and sodium naphthenate. The main disadvantage of such a soap is that according to the latest scientific knowledge, it is ineffective in preventing the generation of static charges in the dry-cleaning bath. The 1938 Report of the British National Physical Laboratory states that from the electrical point of view, the active constituent of dry cleaning soaps is water and that soaps not containing water have very little effect in preventing the generation of static charges. The function of the soap is really to carry water into the spirit.

There is no reason why water should not be present in the naphthenate soap, although it might appear undesirable to have free water in the presence of carbon tetrachloride owing to the danger of acid being formed and corrosion of metal plant resulting. Either methylcyclohexanol or cyclohexanol can be used for preparing dry cleaning soaps or mixtures of these two solvents. The smell of sodium naphthenate can be masked by the addition of pine oil to the soap, but even then the combined odor is rather powerful and sickly. Although this by-product of petroleum manufacture is often recommended for liquid soaps owing to its high gelation, emulsifying, foam-producing and disinfecting properties, it is by no means one of the most suitable additions. Admittedly, it is economical in use, but against this is the fact that its odor clings tenaciously to the skin and also that naphthenate tends to leave the skin rather harsh and hard. Various authorities give 5% as a useful proportion to add to liquid soaps.

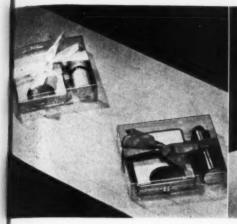
IN LIQUID SOAPS

When sodium naphthenate is added to liquid soaps, it is advisable to introduce some sulphonated or soluble oil as a lubricant as this tends to reduce any disagreeable drying effect of the naphthenate. Triethanolamine is also useful in this respect, although more expensive than, say, soluble mineral oil.

A writer in *The Manufacturing Chemist*, 7,304 (1936) gave the following formula for a naphthenate liquid soap:—

Cocoani	it oil .										,	16%
Caustic												
Pine oi												14
Sodium												
Water		 										601/2%

Waterless paste soaps may be made up of sodium naphthenate, agar-agar, glycerine, soft soap and ammonia. Instead of agar-agar, methyl cellulose might be used and, in the present writer's opinion, it gives a smoother and better emulsified product. The cellulose should be used in a 10% jelly form which will mix quite well with the other ingredients.





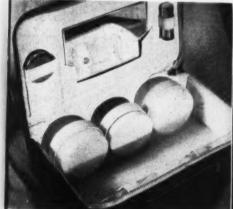


Christmas Sets

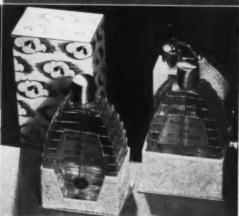
THE new Christmas sets which have so far been received all deserve the adjective "practical". Each year more manufacturers realize that it is not necessary to be elaborate in packaging in order to be gay and attractive. Most of the items are packaged so that they can easily be converted into regular stock items. The transparent acetate case which shows the contents at a glance is a favorite. A few current offerings are shown here. Reading clockwise, they are: Tussy's vanity sets: Yardley's April Violet Gift Set for the bath; Revlon's "Lady Diadem" manicure set; M. Delia's "A La Cocard de France" perfume; Daggett & Ramsdell's "Perfect Bath Kit"; Dorothy Gray's Eau de Cologne; Barbara Gould's Travel Kit; Seventeen's dubonnet Travel Case.









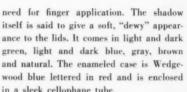


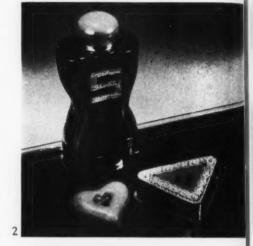
October, 1938

NEW PACKAGES

- 1 . . PARFUMS CHARBERT: "Grand Prix" is the name this house has given to its newest perfume, a delightful outdoor scent. The package takes the form of a miniature ladies' riding boot in genuine leather (tan only). By pulling one of the little side straps, the top is removed. By pulling the other one, the bottle is raised from its white satin-lined case. The spur, a replica of a polo spur, is metal. The green cord around the neck of the bottle matches the green label which is lettered in gold.
- 2 . . SCHIAPARELLI: Two new Shocking products are now offered, namely, eau de cologne and beauty soap. The double strength cologne is offered in four sizes in a handsome bottle faintly reminiscent of Shocking's dressmaker form perfume bottle. Its cap and label are pink. The pink, heart-shaped cake of soap scented with Shocking perfume has a gold foil label in the center. It is packed in a triangular gold box trimmed with lace and wrapped in cellophane.
- 3 . . HORTENSE VAN RAALTE: Miss Van Raalte offers her new eye shadow in convenient stick form. It is easy to carry around and easy to apply, eliminating the

- in a sleek cellophane tube.
- 4 . . MARY DUNHILL: "Amulet" is the name given to Miss Dunhill's new exotic perfume, inspired by the charm necklaces of the orient. A stand of gold foil and dusty pink holds the bottle. The box is also dusty pink trimmed with old rose ribbon. A gold-plated amulet, which may be perfumed and worn as a charm necklace, is attached to the box.
- 5 . . R. J. STRASENBURGH: For the first time in 50 years, La Charme Skin Lotion has been "dressed up". The new bottle is flat and compact and designed to fit easily into kit or cabinet. Its vertical ribbed sides insure a firm grip. The black and silver foil label and black molded cap add to the neatness of the package. Bottle by Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.
- 6 . . SUZANNE: This Paris house has re-













The American Perfumer













packaged its "Secret de Suzanne" perfume line. In the new package, the crystal bottle is fastened with gold silk cord to a gold foil base which is edged with a tortoise shell paper. The name is lettered in black directly on the bottle. The cover has the

10

same tortoise shell paper with gold foil columns. The lettering on the base and top of the box is in gold. The line is distributed here by Al Rosenfeld, Inc.

7. PARFUMS CIRO: "Danger", first introduced last spring in Paris, now comes to the United States. The fragrance is described as daringly different and "not for

introduced last spring in Paris, now comes to the United States. The fragrance is described as daringly different and "not for the timid". It is presented in a Baccarat crystal flacon which gives the effect of piled-up crystal blocks topped by a black stopper in the same motif. The box is stark red, lettered in gold, with a black base. "Danger" will be distributed in America by Guy T. Gibson, Inc.

8 . . PRINCE MATCHABELLI: A little cornucopia of perfume to fit milady's varying moods is offered by the Russian perfumer, inspired by Margaretta Byers' suggestion in her book "Designing Women" that your mood should guide your choice

of perfume. The white plaster horn of plenty holds three crowns of different perfumes: Duchess of York, Ave Maria, and Katherine the Great. These are surrounded by lush plum blossoms. The horn sits in a sugar pink base and is enclosed in a cellophane lid.

9 . . LUCIEN LELONG: This firm's new pomade, Duvetyn, is presented with a novel idea in color selection. The gray box holding the pomade stick has samples of three shades (one being the shade of the stick) which permit a fair test of the shades before using the stick itself. The pomade may be exchanged for one of the other shades if preferred, provided the seal has not been broken. Six shades are offered. The gold lipstick case has the Lelong insignia embossed at the top and black lettering around the bottom. The transparent seal is easily removed by pulling the gold cord down. The instruction tab attached to the box is lettered in gold.

10 . . CHARLES OF THE RITZ: For the college girl, this concern offers a small, shiny black cosmetic case, lined with washable pink. It contains a large jar of cleans-

ing cream, cold cream and foundation cream, individually blended face powder, skin freshener, and, most interesting, a drawer for the user's pet lipstick, rouge, tooth brush, comb, pins, soap, tissues, etc. and a waterproof envelope for a wet wash-cloth. And all for the price of just the preparations!

11 . . FABERGÉ: This Paris house sends us a perfume the fragrance of which they promise is as exciting as its name, Aphrodisia. For bulk selling in perfume departments, they provide a unique crystal bar, an 8 oz. bottle of the perfume, six pursesize dram bottles, and a crystal pipette for filling them. The small bottles are streamlined with leak-proof crystal tops.

12.. WM. A. WEBSTER CO.: This firm's new borated talc will, no doubt, gain attention at the counter because of the appearance on the lithographed can of the lovely little lady, Snow White, and her sprightly companions. Sketched in two-tone blue, Snow White stands against a background of white on a field of bright blue. The container is the popular flat model, a product of Owens-Illinois Can Co.



Small ylang ylang distillery; typical exterior.



Stills in operation at Soc. des Plantes à Parfum.



Dumping the flowers into tank for distillation.

Distillation of Ylang Ylang Oil

White planters, striving more for quality and fineness rather than for quantity, distill properly—The natives, the small distillers, have no fixed rules or standards.

by DR. ERNEST GUENTHER

Chief Research Chemist, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y.

AS pointed out, there exist no fixed rules, no general standards and every distiller follows his own processes. They can be modified any time and often the distillers fractionate according to demand.

Most of the small distillers have no facilities and connections for selling their oils abroad and are forced to work with local brokers and exporters. Unfortunately, however, the oils are evaluated on the local market according to specific gravity and not quality and fineness of odor. Therefore, the small distiller has no interest in producing oils of very fine perfume; he simply distills according to specific gravity. This whole procedure is undoubtedly not a very satisfactory one.

The generally accepted standards in this respect are the following: From one hundred kilos of flowers by direct fire distillation—

Fraction	Quantity of Oil	Length of Distillation	Specific Gravity at 27°C	Remarks
"Extra" and "Première"	700 to 800 grams	About 4 hours	0.930 to 0.950	Distillation time varies widely and depends upon the season. During the dry season it lasts longer because the flower oil contains more "extra" and "première" fractions. Specific gravity, too, varies according to season; it is high (about 0.960) if the "extra" fraction is separated from the "première" fraction.
"Deuxième" ("Second")	400 to 500 grams	About 6 hours	0.915 to 0.930	Here, too, the figures vary greatly according to seasons.
"Troisième" ("Third")	700 to 800 grams	8 to 12 hours	0.905 to 0.915	The length of time and, therefore, the quantity of oil depends entirely upon method of distillation. Some distillers discontinue earlier than others since "third" quality is low-priced

nd hardly remunerative

Complete distillation of a batch of ylang ylang flowers lasts up to 22 hours, in other words, until next morning's flower material arrives. In general, one kilo of oil of ylang ylang produced in open fire stills is composed of:

About 400 grams "extra" and "première" ("first") quality
" 250 " "deuxième" ("second") quality
" 350 " "troisième" ("third") quality

There seems to be no apparent reason why distillation could not be carried out without any fractionation, but this is rarely done. By not fractionating, a so-called "complete" oil of ylang ylang is obtained. Distillation lasts about 15 hours and more without drawing any fractions from the Florentine flask. Of course, a "complete" oil may be obtained also by first fractionating and subsequently mixing the fractions proportionately after distillation. Sometimes these "complete" oils are offered on the market in their true form but frequently they are only mixtures of "deuxième" and "troisième" fractions with very little, if any, "première" and no "extra" at all. In this case, too, rules do not exist.

WHITE PLANTERS DISTILL PROPERLY

While most white planters, even the smaller ones, as a rule try to distill properly, the Indians and natives often distill old or green flower material and do not always watch distillation carefully. Unfortunately, some of the smaller planters instead of doing their own distilling let others do it for them. Transport of flower material naturally does not improve its quality.

As already mentioned, the small producers sell the oils on the local market to other distillers, brokers and exporters at prices based on specific gravity. In October, 1937, 2 to 2.5 francs were paid on the spot for each degree above 0.900. An oil of 0.910 fetched about 20 to 22.5 francs per kilo, exclusive of containers. In determination of the specific gravity the temperatures are those of the producing regions; in Nossi-Bé they vary around 26° to 28°. The result of this selling and



Distillation, taking 20 hrs. is carefully watched.



Discharging batch from still after distillation.



Oil separated from water through Florentine flas

buying policy is that small distillers have less interest in producing a fine perfume. They are not even interested in "cutting" very sharply because by mixing different fractions and selling according to specific gravity, they obtain in the end the same price. Because of the great demand for the cheaper type of ylang ylang oil (for soap work) many small operators neglect the production of an "extra" quality and force distillation to the limit so as to obtain a greater amount of "deuxième" ("second") and "troisième" ("third") runs. To cite a typical case, we mention the figures given to the writer by a progressive distiller in Nossi-Bé, working with direct fire stills: " 3,280 kilos of flowers give—

Fraction	Length of	Specific	Quantity		
	Distillation	Gravity	of Oil		
"Extra"	I hour	0.950 and upward	15 kilos		
"Première"	3 hours	0.940 " "	15 "		
"Deuxième"	5	0.920 " "	20 "		
"Troisième"		Around 0.912	30 "		
	18 hours		80 kilos		

All specific gravities refer to temperatures prevailing in Nossi-Bé, the figures being averages. The specific gravity and yield of oil are higher during the dry season and lower during the rainy season. Both are functions of weather, soil and altitude of the plantations and vary daily. The following table shows yield of oil per fraction as obtained by the same distiller during 1937:

Date	Charge of Flowers	Fractions Obtained	Quantities Obtained	Length of Distillation
Oct. 4, 1937	60 kilos	"Extra" "Première" "Deuxième" "Troisième"	0.200 kilos 0.200 '' 0.230 '' 0.845 ''	l hour 3 hours 5 " 9 "
Oct. 5, 1937	62 kilos	"Extra" "Première" "Deuxième" "Troisième"	0.205 kilos 0.200 '' 0.240 '' 0.920 ''	I hour 3 hours 5 "
Oct. 6, 1937	60 kilos	"Extra" "Première" "Deuxième" "Troisième"	1.565 " 0.200 kilos 0.190 " 0.205 " 0.840 "	I hour 3 hours 5 "
Oct. 7, 1937	65 kilos	"Extra" "Première" "Deuxième" "Troisième"	1.435 " 0.235 kilos 0.120 " 0.240 " 0.935 "	l hour 3 hours 5 "
Oct. 8, 1937	49 kilos	"Extre" "Première" "Deuxième" "Troisième"	1.530 " 0.150 kilos 0.115 " 0.240 " 0.630 "	I hour 3 hours 5 "
Oct. 9, 1937	64 kilos	"Extra" "Première" "Deuxième" "Troisième"	1.135 " 0.240 kilos 0.180 " 0.295 " 0.925 "	I hour 3 hours 5 "
	360 kilos		1.640 "	

Therefore, at that time the total yield of oil from 360 kilos of flowers was 8,780 kilos.

Another distiller in Nossi-Bé distills as follows:

Fraction	Length of Distillation	Specific Gravity
'Première'	6 hours	About 0.940
'Deuxième''	6 "	" 0.920
'Troisième'	Up to 20 hours	" 0.910

This operator does not obtain an "extra" quality due to the fact that distillation is not very carefully carried out. The densities of approximately 0.940 for "première," 0.920 for "deuxième" and 0.910 for "troisième" are the ones generally prevailing in Nossi-Bé.

Many more examples could be cited, for instance:

Fraction	Quantities of Fractions	Length of Distillation	Specific Gravity
"Extra"	5%	1/2 hour	0.955-0.970
"Première"	5%		0.935-0.950
"Deuxième"	40%	6 hours	0.915-0.930
"Troisième"	50%		0.910-0.915
	100%	15 hours	

In general, small producers of Nossi-Bé working with direct fire stills fractionate approximately according to the following scheme:

Fraction		antities actions	Length of Distillation	Specific Gravity		
"Extra"	200	grams	11/2 hours	About	0.960	
"Première"	200	0.0	2 to 21/2 hours	89	0.940	
"Deuxième"	200	11	31/2 hours	89	0.920	
"Troisième"	400	11	6 hours	99	0.910	
	1000	aram.				

By prolonged distillation a fourth fraction could be obtained (specific gravity about 0.890) but this last fraction has little, if any, perfume value and its production is uneconomical because of too high fuel consumption.

In general, only a few of the small direct fire distillers are able to obtain an "extra" quality, whereas the majority produce only "première," "deuxième" and "troisième" qualities. The reasons are the following:

- The flowers are picked too green, i.e., not fully developed.
- The flowers are not distilled immediately after picking.
- The flowers are charged into cold water in the still and heated to boiling point, instead of the water being heated first.
- 4.) The condenser coils are not cleaned out sufficiently before starting a new batch and, therefore, contain impurities. This is an important feature yet surprisingly little considered by many small producers.

Distillation of one charge of flowers, as a rule, lasts about 20 hours. If started at ten o'clock in the morning, the charge is finished the next day with the last runs of "troisième" quality. These last runs easily collect in

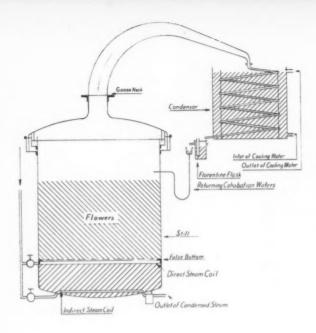


Diagram showing the system of ylang ylang distillation.

pockets of the condenser coils and come over with the "first" fraction of the next batch. Thus specific gravity of this first run is lowered and no "extra" quality is obtained. Before starting a new batch the stills, as well as the condensers, should be carefully cleaned by blowing steam through them. This is rather difficult in the case of open fire stills but easier with direct steam stills. The inside of the condenser coils is sometimes covered with a slimy residue, consisting of partly resinified compounds which, like a sponge, absorb oil—evidently the last runs of "troisième" quality.

DIRECT FIRE AND STEAM DISTILLATION

As pointed out, the bulk of ylang ylang oil is produced by small operators in simple direct fire stills. While the latter do not always produce the best quality for the reasons described above (irregular distillation, impossibility of sharp fractionation, somewhat "burnt" note reminding one of cananga oil), they offer two great advantages:

- 1.) Initial investment in equipment is low.
- 2.) Cost of fuel is less because the stills are heated with wood coming mostly from the operator's property. During periods of limited flower supply only one or two stills are operated, while a steam distillation plant with a separate steam boiler will burn too much fuel and become uneconomical.

Fractionation by steam distillation, on the other hand, offers the advantages of:

- A finer, more delicate perfume note, free from "burnt" by-odor.
- A more regular flow of distillate, possibility of easier and better control, especially much sharper fractionation and, therefore, better standardization of the final oils.
- 3.) In the case of steam distillation, the flowers, and therefore the oils, are less affected by boiling water. Furthermore, steam distillation can be carried out more rapidly. Both factors result in: a.) Less saponification and therefore a higher

ester content of steam distilled oils.

Returning Chieferian Water

Flowers and Water

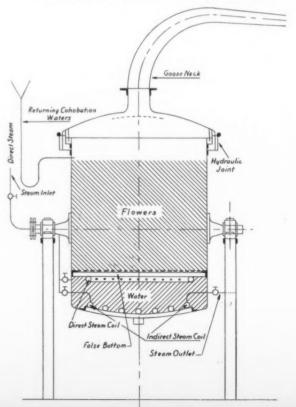
Fire Grate

Simple direct fire still, widely used by small operators.

b.) Less formation during distillation of those high boiling products of decomposition, (sesquiterpenes), of which the last fractions (so-called "troisième" qualities) are mostly composed.

In other words, steam distilled oils are usually richer in "extra" and "première" qualities and, compared with oils produced by direct fire distillation, are relatively lower in the "deuxième" and especially in the "troisième" qualities.

The modern steam still found in the larger distilleries.



^{*} The writer is greatly indebted to Mr. Antoine Genesi who so kindly informed him regarding the many phases of practical distillation.



EDITORIALS

"ARRANGEMENTS" IN NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

WHEN THE new federal bankruptcy law became effective September 22, abuses which have harassed reputable creditors for many years were largely, if not wholly, eliminated and administration was considerably expedited. There is, for instance, no more "77b" under which inefficient managements which had failed to make a success of a business were permitted with the protection of the courts, to continue its control.

In the new law, there is a proceeding called an "arrangement" which includes any kind of a settlement, composition or extension with creditors which any corporation, partnership or individual can make. Almost any workable plan may be offered. Only when it is necessary for a solvent corporation to recast its capital stock or bonds, can it resort to a reorganization. Even this will not be permitted unless the relief sought cannot be adequately obtained under an arrangement. Inability to pay maturing debts is sufficient reason for a debtor to propose an arrangement; he need not be bankrupt or insolvent. An arrangement cannot be used to tie up creditors and obtain delay by mere promises of a settlement plan, however, as was done under 77b because the petition which institutes the proceeding must set forth the provisions of the arrangement. Moreover, creditors may require the debtor to file a suitable bond with his offer-to prevent inadequate offers for ulterior purposes. Further, it is not necessary that a receiver or trustee be appointed. Consents to an arrangement may be obtained prior to filing the petition.

Provisions in the new law permit a debtor to divide unsecured creditors into classes and treat them differently if a majority of creditors of each class and the court approve. When confirmation of an arrangement is refused, the court may dismiss the proceeding or adjudge the debtor a bankrupt.

"The arrangement proceeding," says Mr. Edwin M.

Otterbourg in his critical analysis of the new law, "should be a quick and appropriate remedy. It affords every facility for an honest debtor to put through an extension or settlement. No dishonest case can be whitewashed by putting through an arrangement if creditors act promptly. If one is put through and it is determined thereafter that improper methods were used, the whole thing may be set aside."

In its other provisions governing corporate reorganizations, general bankruptcy provision and procedure, the new law is a vast improvement over the old. Now a bankrupt is required to do much more than formerly. "Planned bankruptcies" are beset with provisions not easily circumvented. The statute affords the means; but its effective administration will depend largely on the diligent cooperation which the courts receive from creditors.

CHANGE LABELS NOW NOT NEXT JUNE 25

ALL PACKAGES and labels must bear the proper wording long before the provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act become effective next June 25. As pointed out by Mr. Hugo Mock, the law applies not only to goods which come direct from the manufacturer but also to goods on the shelves of retailers and wholesalers. As much merchandise remains in stock for months, it is obvious that unless articles made now or very soon comply with the law, a sizeable proportion of goods left on dealers' shelves next June 25 will be improperly labelled. These goods will be returned to manufacturers for credit which may be costly to them.

While labelling regulations have not all been issued, provision should now be made to make the changes quickly so that when the regulations are complete, it will be possible to comply fully with the law at the earliest possible moment.

IMPROVING PRODUCTION

By RALPH H. AUCH, A. B., Ch. E.

PRIVATE LABEL MANUFACTURE

Relatively few manufacturers of advertised specialties have made a "go" of private label manufacturing and packaging. Almost without exception, they are happy to back out of private label production as gracefully as possible, sooner or later.

A small volume could be set down on the subject. The crux, however, is usually that, being accustomed to relatively long merchandising profits, manufacturers are not content with relatively short manufacturing profits. Apparently they overlook the fact that they can make such added volume of considerable value in all phases of operation. They become concerned solely about the short profit. Yet, after all, their accounts, the merchandisers, are the ones who earn and are entitled to the longer ones.

CODING RAW MATERIALS

The coding of raw materials, to avoid disclosure of their nature and common or technical names, amounts almost to an obsession in this industry. Much, if not all, appears to be sheer nonsense as is most of the attempted secrecy surrounding most formulations.

By assigning code letters and numbers to all incoming raw materials and effacing the true names thereof, only confusion can result. It increases the possibility of errors in formulation, some of which might prove quite grievous. Moreover, any interested party can have any material analyzed for identification; and the same applies to almost every formulation.

Those formulations that cannot be analyzed can be closely, if not exactly, duplicated by those given to such practice. With so much to lose and so little to gain by the use of a code, wherein lies the "percentage"?

AIR CLEANING SUPPLANTING WASHING

Speaking generally, washing is giving way to air cleaning. This is logical and ordinarily justified, for incoming glassware is received in a clean condition, save for dust, chipped glass and bits of carton dust that may get in in transit and handling. Various types of air cleaners are available including those operated by either vacuum or compressed air or both.

We have been criticized for employing five types of cleaning equipment, including one in which the bottles are inverted so that gravity aids the work, as well as one of our own design and manufacture. The management has been rather insistent that one be standardized and adopted for all plants and new installations.

The current thought is that this simply cannot be done

due to the various sizes and, more particularly, shapes. Another factor is the matter of production line speeds. A cleaner that functions perfectly at speeds of 60 to 75 containers per minute may prove unsatisfactory at speeds of 100 to 115 per minute. The noise may be intolerable and/or breakage may be excessive, or again, toppling of the containers may cause jamming of the cleaner.

PRODUCTION VS. SALES DEPARTMENT

The activity of the production department must constantly be governed by volume of sales. And on occasion, it even must cater to the whims of the sales department. This is as it should be for no sales—no production required.

At least one aggressive production man patterns all production activity after good accepted sales department practice. His first premise is that there must be regular steady employment. It is practically impossible to attain and sustain interest in high quality and high quantity production if there is any likelihood of a lay-off "to-morrow" or "next week."

CONTAINER CLEANING

Container cleaning will, doubtless, continue to be a problem as long as packing is done in solid fibre and corrugated boxes. On an inspection trip recently the most elaborate bottle washing system conceivable was observed. Even after washing and subsequent drying, the empty bottles passed through a steam heated oven to be rid of the last traces of moisture film, just prior to filling. In this instance, the product is hygroscopic and the practice is warranted.

All the above is but suggestive and indicates that one's washing equipment may perhaps be replaced with air cleaning. Again, if air cleaning is not giving entire satisfaction, perhaps the type equipment should be retired in favor of a type better suited to the ware being handled.

CONTINUOUS CREAM PRODUCTION

Mayonnaise, which has always been a ticklish emulsion to make, has invariably been produced in small batches. A continuous production process has just been recently announced.

This will bear watching for if mayonnaise can be continually produced, certainly many creams, lotions and other cosmetic emulsions can be made in like manner. The tie-in with the packaging line would be excellent and, doubtless, manufacturing and bulk handling costs could be materially reduced.

INTER CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O



SMART

MODERN

DURABLE

UNIFORM

Manufacturers of COLLAPSIBLE TUBES since 1898

COLORFUL

TURNER WHITE METAL CO., Inc. . . . New Brunswick, N. J.

desiderata

by MAISON G. DE NAVARRE

Nail Wax A suitable starting point for a wax enamel is carnauba wax along with a special emulsifier. Thus the formula might read: carnauba wax 11.2%, oleic acid 2.4%, special emulsifier 2.2% and water 67%. To this one might add 10 to 15% of Manila resin based on carnauba wax content. The resin is put into solution with the special emulsifier. To make the emulsion, melt together the wax and oleic acid, and maintain at a temperature of 90° C. Add the emulsifier and stir in. Meanwhile the water which has been heated to boiling, is slowly added with thorough agitation, a little at a time, until all the water is in. It should take a half-hour to add all the water. Stir until cool.

Soybean Oil If you have tried as hard to find a really refined, odorless grade of soybean oil as we have, then you'll be just as tickled as we were to know that you can get it from a midwestern supplier. The oil is very light in color, odorless, and lends itself nicely to incorporation into cosmetic preparations. The price is plenty low, too.

New Lecithin A new type vegetable lecithin is now being made available by one supplier. It is recommended that from 1 to 2% be used in cosmetic creams as an activator and emollient. The product contains from 60 to 65% lecithin in refined soybean oil. Another grade consists of 80% lecithin and 20% cocoa butter. A pure or 100% grade is also available.

New Bulletin A volume almost, describing practically every proprietary and chemically named material useful in producing any sort of emulsions, is now available in the form of the latest Bulletin on EMULSIFIERS. The Bulletin gives descriptions of all the products, methods of using, source of materials, price, special data on the technology of emulsions, testing and stabilizing of

emulsions, with detailed monographs on such materials as the glycol and glyceryl laurates and stearates. It is really an encyclopedia of emulsifiers and emulsion information. Available free to subscribers of *The American Perfumer*, and for twenty-five cents a copy to non-subscribers. The free rate to subscribers expires December 15th, after which date the price is twenty-five cents to all.

Label Claims Among the words formerly appearing on labels was the designation "..... Laboratories" or the use of the word laboratory in some form or other, implying that the respective company had and used a laboratory. In most of these cases, no laboratory ever existed in the said organizations, and now, the use of this designation after the company name will no longer be allowed. Better get your printer on the phone and effect the change on your letter-heads, labels, literature, etc.

Triethanolamine Soaps Studying the usefulness of the various fatty acid soaps of triethanolamine, Fiero reports that the laurate produces the most suds in water. Of the soaps, the stearate and palmitate showed the highest alkalinity, namely a pH of 8.3, the oleate and laurate showing pH of 7.5 and 7.1, respectively. The best emulsifying properties were exhibited by the oleate and stearate, 1% of either being able to produce a stable emulsion of 25% mineral oil. The laurate was next best, taking 2.5% of the soap to form a stable emulsion.

Cosmetic Technicians Again we remind you that as a technician of the cosmetic industry, you ought to belong to the cosmetic group being formed in the American Pharmaceutical Association. For cosmetics, you know, are a combination of art and science. And that is pharmacy! It is in the pharmaceutical groups that you belong. You can find none better than the American Pharmaceutical Association, a national scientific body of leading technicians in pharmacy. Many already belong.

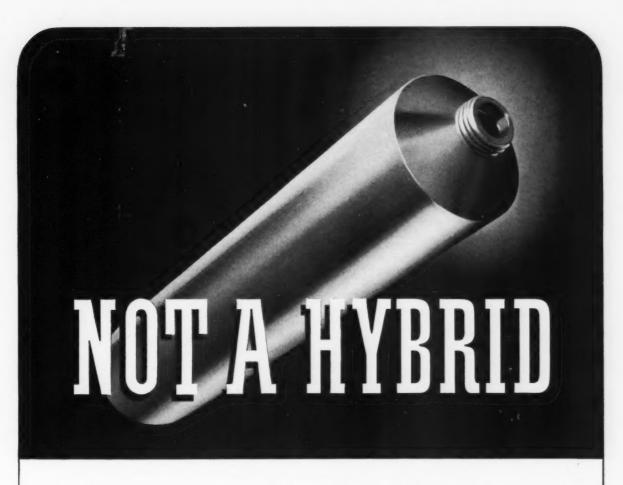
It costs but five bucks a year, and you get the monthly journal of the Association with it. The journal alone is worth the five bucks. Let's join up fellas. Write to me for details. There is no obligation involved.

Colors A supplier advises us that he now has certified cosmetic colors, useful in water lotions. These colors have been passed by the Department of Agriculture. As you know, within a year of last June 25th, all colors used will have to be certified. Start getting lined up now.

New Eye Shadow The usual eye shadow is soft, melting easily for application. Such an eye shadow produces lines on the eye lids concentrating the colored pigment in ridges. By increasing the melting point, and especially using low amounts of petrolatum, it is possible to overcome this difficulty. Such an eye shadow stays on, as put on. An interesting ingredient to try is lanolin. Its usefulness is surprising.

Ribbon Ink So often, typewriter ribbons get "dry" and are discarded. The cost of typewriter ribbons is pretty high, and in order to save money on these, a manufacturer offers an ink which renews the ribbon, and it can be used for quite some time again. It is not necessary to remove the ribbons from the typewriter. Simply apply the colorless fluid. It actually dissolves dry ink from the unused portions of the ribbon, and makes it again available on the used portions.

Titanium Oxide Ordinary titanium oxide is a hard, lumpy sort of powder. However, we have just found a grade for cosmetic use that is quite fluffy indeed. It will make your problem of incorporation into creams and face powder a much easier one. Everybody knows, of course, that titanium oxide has several times the covering or "hiding" power of zinc oxide, and is the only covering agent that can be used in alkaline or neutral creams, because it is so inert.



NOT BIMETALLIC. Not just semi-safe. Made of high purity Aluminum, this tube is one you can use with *absolute* safety. For Aluminum is positively nontoxic. Under no circumstance can it have any injurious effect on your product or its users.

Nor can your product have any injurious effect on the walls of these tubes, thanks to newly developed interior coatings that prevent alkalies or any other ingredients from attacking or weakening Aluminum Tubes. These coatings, 80 in number, now make it possible to use Aluminum Tubes for preparations that you may have considered

chemically unsuited to them.

Our laboratory is prepared to recommend the proper coating for your product and to submit sample tubes for you to test. Write ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 2170 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

HAVE YOU READ THE NEW LAW?

Section 601 of the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act says, "A cosmetic shall be deemed to be adulterated . . . if its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to the user."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

225. Oil For Shampoo

Q: Please tell us what you can about oil of lemongrass in regards to using with a shampoo.—R. M., Conn.

A: You don't state the kind of shampoo you have in mind. If sulphonated oil, we cannot help you. But if your shampoo is of the soap type, you can use lemongrass as a perfume, but keep in mind that it does discolor. Frankly we wouldn't recommend the use of lemongrass as such, but suggest that you obtain one of the compounds especially suited for shampoo. Such a compound can carry the lemongrass note if you so desire. Suppliers can be found in the advertising pages of *The Perfumer*.

224. Clouding Castor Oil

Q: Can you tell me what to put into castor oil to make it cloud? Ammonia does, but I want to avoid that odor. Also suggest a product to produce a stable emulsion in a cuticle solvent made of 2 ounces of potassium hydroxide to the gallon.—S. E., Miss.

A: Probably any alkali solution will cause the clouding of castor oil, if used in small amounts. Try triethanolamine, sodium or potassium hyroxides. The best thing we know of for your emulsion cuticle solvent is the addition of one of the special sulphonated oils made for permanent waving solutions. These are alkali stables. Sources of supply are sent you by letter.

225. Permanent Wave Solution

Q: Please send us a formula for permanent wave solution utilizing ammonium sulphite.—W. L., So. Dakota.

A: As you know, there are permanent waving solutions and permanent waving solutions. It all depends on what system your solution will be used with and on the kind of hair. However, rather than have you think

we are penurious try the following formula: ammonium sulphate 10%, ammonia water 10% and water to make 100%. A variation on this could be ammonium sulphite 5%, ammonia water 20% and water to make 100%. These are not finished formulas, so don't accept them as such. They simply indicate lines along which you might develop a fluid using ammonium sulphite.

226. Bubble Bath

Q: We are interested in obtaining formulas for making bubble bath in dry and liquid form.—A. F., Penna.

A: Bubble bath is based on wetting agents which have a great ability to foam in the presence of hot water, which is run into the bath at full pressure. Greatest efficiency is obtained when compressed air along with water is used in the bath tub. Wetting agents that are useful in this kind of preparation are described in the Wetting Agents Bulletin, obtainable from The American Perfumer.

Note: The many inquiries that came in for information on the wetting agents for soapless shampoo described by Mr. de Navarre in last month's American Perfumer Desiderata column, have all been answered directly. The great number of these prevents their being published here.

227. Skin Cream

Q: For two years I have been experimenting with formulas obtained from reputable chemists. Recently I have tried the following formula (formula follows). I would appreciate very much if you give me your opinion on the effects of this cream on the skin.—D. C., Colorado.

A: You cannot call this a tissue cream any longer, for the new food and drug bill will probably outlaw such terminology. You may refer to it as a lemon cream, but be certain that it doesn't infringe on a recently

issued lemon cream patent, mentioned in the Absorption Bases Bulletin (obtainable free from The American Perfumer on request). The cream formula looks like a product made from it would be a pleasing combination. Not having a sample of it to look at, we are only guessing though.

228. Pre-Shaving Lotion

Q: We would be grateful if you would supply us with a formula for the manufacture of a pre-shaving lotion for use before dry shaving with electric razors.—M. R., New York.

A: We would be grateful too. As far as we know, these are highly alcoholic liquids, but we don't know anything more about them. We suggest you take a sample of the product you want duplicated to a competent chemist and have him analyze it for you.

229. After Shave Lotion

Q: I would appreciate it very much if you would advise me as to the following formula for after shave lotion (formula follows). After making the solution of salts in water and mixing with the alcohol, I get a clear solution on filtering, but after setting a few days a crystalline deposit is formed all over the sides of the bottle and bottom. What is causing this? Is there enough alcohol to make a final 50% by volume solution?—H. H. H., Maine.

A: The alcohol is throwing out the alum and boric acid. Either decrease the alcohol or the salts. The boric acid has little value in your preparation, and will cause a breakdown of the sodium salicylate you use. Why not drop it entirely? If you do, keep the alum as is. Your formula is not well presented, and hence we cannot tell if it has 50% alcohol. Please re-write it, giving total volume of formula and send it in.

Allinning Combination



SMART merchandisers know whatever the characters that endow lipstick and rouge with sales popularity, nothing is more important than their perfume to the woman of discernment.

Experience has given Givaudan chemists a sure touch in producing perfumes that are immediately popular. Their skill in creating new aromatics is helping many manufacturers achieve sales winning combinations—not only lipsticks and rouges—but in every type of cosmetic product.

When you want a new note or new perfume to help enhance the sales of your product, let Givaudan experience and skill work with you and for you. Our staff is ready to give you their expert assistance.

JUNIOLANA DELAWANNA, INC.

GIVAUDAN

IRISONES AND RALDEINES

(ionones and methyl ionones)

A Type For Every Requirement

A pioneer in the production of ionones and methyl ionones, Givaudan has been constantly improving the quality and adding to the variety of its line until today it is one of the finest and most complete lines available.

These highly important perfume ingredients, offered by Givaudan under the trade names of Irisones and Raldeines, are the result of considerable research and development work over a period of years, covering both their use in finished preparations and improvements in their quality and manufacturing technique. With this background of experience, Givaudan is well equipped and gladly offers full cooperation in the selection of particular grades to meet individual requirements.

(Ionones)

IRISONE PURE — Very good ionone for use in soaps as well as in extracts.

IRISONE FOR SOAP 1938 — Low-priced quality designed especially for soap. This is a new product.

IRISONE COEUR — For high grade preparations. Represents cleanness and refinement of odor not found in the average grades on the market today.

IRISONE KETONE — Special quality useful for giving the alpha and beta note.

IRISONE BETA—Chemically pure; harsher than alpha. Valuable for fancy bouquets and very suitable for soap.

IRISONE ALPHA G-D—This inexpensive grade of alpha ionone was just recently developed by our laboratories.

IRISONE ALPHA 100 % — A highly refined, water white alpha ionone.

RALDEINES (Methyl Ionones)

RALDEINE "A" — A regular quality of methyl ionone which can be recommended for general use. It is reasonably priced.

RALDEINE PRIME — Exceptionally fine methyl ionone for soap.

RALDEINE DELTA — Excellent odor with a great deal of "lift." Interesting for powder perfumes.

RALDEINE OMEGA — Sweet and powerful note corresponding to the methyl ionone used in expensive perfumes. Raldeine Omega suits the finest perfumes and soaps.

RALDEINE SIGMA — Good for soap because of its tenacity. Gives a fine violet note to perfumes, or powder perfumes in the less expensive class.

RALDEINE "SP" — This new product is highly recommended to those seeking a quality methyl ionone in the lower-priced field. It has great covering power and retentivity. Excellent for soap.

CETONE ALPHA — The alpha isomer of methyl ionone. Possesses a delicious, woody and powdery odor. A truly remarkable product with exceptional purity and which completely outclasses all known methyl ionones.

GIVAUDAN DELAWANNA, INC. 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. Branches: Philadelphia Los Angeles Cincinnati Detroit Dallas Baltimore Chicago Scan Francisco Seattle Montreal Havana

Rowell follows your powder box designs and specifications with amazing exactness. You also get a plus value—in sturdiness, in subtle perfection of detail—that only experienced craftsmen, with sincere pride in their output, can impart. You are invited to join the ever-expanding list of satisfied Rowell clients. Send us your specifications and we will gladly submit suitable samples.



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> Boston Office: H. P. TUCKER 52 Chauncey Street, Phone: Hancock 0398.

St. Louis Office: The DICK DUNN Co., Mer. Mart Bldg. 12th Blvd. & Spruce St. Phone: Central 3544

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COMPANY, INC.

BATAVIA

NEW YORK

NEW PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

Ink for Writing on Glass

A new ink for writing on glass, porcelain or china which is claimed to be permanent is offered by the Stewart Research Laboratory. The ink is supplied in black and white. According to the makers description it is noninflammable and non-corrosive. Further, it is stated that laboratory tests have proven that this ink will resist the action of such severe corrosive agents as hot sulfuric acid, hot nitric acid, hot hydrochloric acid, strong alkalies and solvents. Nor is it affected in any way by the action of such strong solvents as alcohol, acetone. turpentine, toluene, ethylene dichloride or carbon tetrachloride.

New Lilac Odor

Announcement is made by P. R. Dreyer, Inc. of New York of a new lilac odor to be known as Lilac 3478. This compound is said to be an all-purpose lilac odor for creams, powders, tales, perfumes, etc. and is offered at a moderate price.

Wood Top Cork Vials

Physicians in all parts of the country have been receiving samples of the Hematinic Plastules made by the Bovinine Co., Chicago, III. packaged in Kimble glass shell vials. The Bovinine Co. selected the vials primarily because of the economies effected in transportation due to their

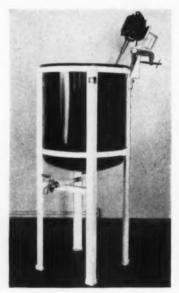


Convenient Small Packages

light weight, and also because the wood-top cork makes an attractive package.

One Piece Glass Lined Tank

The Ertel Engineering Corp., 120 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y. recently announced the addition of a new and



New Ertel Seamless Tank

improved glass-lined tank to its line of equipment for the drug, cosmetic and chemical fields. This tank is a one-piece construction with no welded seams and is furnished in sizes of 30, 50 and 100 gallon capacities. It is pointed out by the manufacturers that the one-piece construction prevents the possibility of cracking of the glass lining and of rust caused by opening seams.

Another feature of the tank is that it has a dish bottom which assures complete draining.

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate

Production of tetrasodium pyrophosphate on a commercial basis in sufficiently large quantities to supply the requirements of soap manufacturers has been attained by Monsanto Chemical Co., R. F. Richard, general manager of sales, phosphate division has announced.

Chief advantages claimed for it in laundry soaps are elimination of the ring around laundry tubs, wash basins, and bath tubs, the elimination of gray in linens and clothing due to insoluble soap curd doubling the amount of suds and longer lasting suds.

Metalglass

Metalglass, said to be the first successful attempt to commercially produce a glassine fused with aluminum by the coating process, has just recently been introduced. Because of its greasproof base and moisture resistant surface, it is claimed to be an ideal protection paper for box coverings.

New Corking Machine

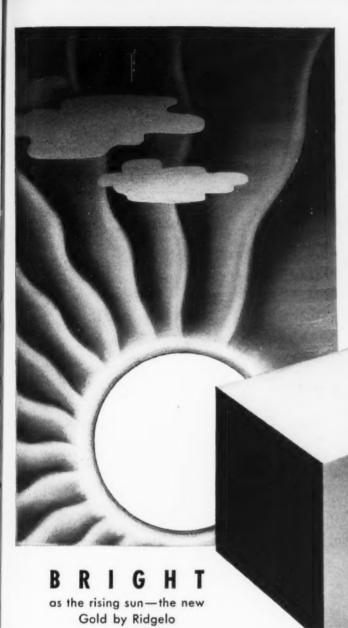
A new bottle corker which may be used with any standard conveyor is announced. The corker is semi-automatic and is said to handle all sizes and shapes of tapered corks. Operators put the corks loosely in the bottles as they pass by on a conveyor. A plate behind the moving belt forces the corks securely into the bottles. Bottles from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height are handled on the machine. The corker is supplied in two styles. Further details are available on request.

Glass Etching Solutions

A safety glass frosting solution which is said to produce a fine grained smooth satin finish is announced. Frosting is accomplished by immersing in the frosting solution for six minutes after which the excess solution is washed off under a stream of warm water.

Designs, it is pointed out, may be produced by coating the glass not to be etched with paraffin or lacquer.

Another solution for rapid etching in fifteen seconds is also offered. Complete details of both will be supplied on request.



GLEAMING as sparkling moonlight—

the new Silver by Ridgelo

Uss, they're Great!

Smooth, sleek boxboards, developed for use where metallic surfaces must glisten their highest! Their rich appearance resembles the effect of brilliant paints. Yet these new folding carton stocks

are priced far below the level of comparable boards. What-

ever you make, there may well be a place for these new Ridgelo metallics in your packaging needs... Soilproof, fadeproof, water-resistant—and they

print better and more easily.

• For comparison, let us send

GOLD and SILVER

THE BEST VALUE IN METALLIC BOXBOARDS

MADE AT RIDGEFIELD, N. J. BY LOWE PAPER COMPANY

Representatives: E. C. Collins, Baltimore • Bradner Smith and Company and Mac Sim Bar Paper Company, Chicago • H. B. Royce, Detroit
Blake, Moffit & Towne and Zellesbach Paper Company, Pacific Coast • A. E. Kellogg, St. Louis • W. P. Bennett & Son, Toronto

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Ascorbic Acid Merck is the title of the latest service bulletin which has been mailed to proprietary and pharmaceutical manufacturers by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J. It contains up-to-date information for the manufacturer and a summary of recent clinical investigation. It describes the physical characteristics of the product, structural formula, melting point, stability, solubility, etc., gives the specific indications of ascorbic acid and discusses its uses in cases of vitamin C deficiency.

The New Robinson Mixer Catalog No. 32-E illustrating and describing the line of Gardner mixers and sifters and mixers as well as the line of Unique standard and custom built mixers for handling all kinds of powders, semi-solids and liquids has been issued by the Robinson Manufacturing Co., Muncy, Pa. The catalog contains 56 pages and is profusely illustrated. Copies may be had by writing to the company.

Liner-joint Seamless Corrugated Containers are described in a leaflet issued by David Weber & Co., 3500 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Flavours, a quarterly review for users of flavoring materials published by G. Street & Co., Ltd., 8 Serle St., London, W.C. 2, England, is among the new publications in England this year which have won a place in business literature by sheer merit. The first number appeared in March. The publication is small in size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in. but it contains over 80 pages of carefully compiled text of interest to users of flavoring materials.

Synthetic Ketones are treated in a folder known as *Chemical Group Folder No.* 6 just issued by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp. This is the first of a series of new folders designed to present, briefly and concisely, information on various organic chemical families. The present folder covers the applications and properties of fourteen synthetic ketones which are used as industrial

solvents and intermediates. A convenient table shows boiling points, vapor pressures, solubilities, and other properties in a form in which they can be easily compared. Other folders of the series, soon to be published, will give similar data on alcohols, glycols, amines, acids, and other organic families. Copies of this folder can be obtained on request.

Chemical Products and the Chemists News is the name of a new monthly science service magazine, with emphasis upon the light industries announced for publication in England very soon.

A New "Pour Clean" Acid Bottle with a one piece closure is illustrated and described in the latest price list of industrial chemicals offered by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J. The new bottle features a patented construction which eliminates drip back and is self cleansing. The lip is protected by a screw cap. Merck acids and ammonia are supplied in the new containers.

World Chemical Developments in 1957 containing 221 pages has been issued as No. 177 of the Trade Promotion Series published by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Copies are sold for 25 cents each with a discount on lots of 100 or more copies.

Peppermint Banks is the subject of the leading article in the latest issue of *The Drum Key*, the interesting house organ of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., 16 Desbrosses St., New York, N. Y. Other interesting miscellany is included in its 8 pages of text and illustrations.

Some Things Creditors Should Know concerning the new federal bankruptcy law is the subject of a useful and valuable 36-page booklet prepared by Edwin M. Otterbourgh, New York attorney and a director of the New York Board of Trade and issued by the Judicial Printing Co., 82 Beekman St., New York, N. Y.

The booklet, as Percy C. Magnus, president of the Board of Trade pointed out, is of real value to the credit department because it contains in summary form a discussion of the new law from the point of view of creditors.

Protective Colloids and Emulsions are treated in a 40-page booklet issued by the Beacon Co. The emulsion theory, emulsifying agents, metallic soaps, specialty wax emulsions and materials, glycerin substitutes, sulphonated alcohol and substitutes, water soluble and insoluble resins, organic acids and solvents are among the subjects treated. Formulas given are reported to have been tested. A copy is available upon request.

Stories of American Industry, second series, has been issued in the form of a 150-page book by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The stories were given in radio broadcasts last year. The story of the perfume and cosmetic industry is told in five pages.

The Glass Lining issued by the Pfaudler Co., Rochester, N. Y. for the dairy, food, beverage and chemical process industries contains in its fall issue a number of articles of value particularly to the dairy and beverage industries. It is a neat, well illustrated publication of 22 pages edited by H. R. Hanson.

Sanitation of Drug Establishments is treated in bulletin 55 of the North Dakota Regulatory Dept., Bismarck, N. D.

Sulphonated Oils for Industrial Uses is a 12-page booklet of the Beacon Co. which may be had for the asking.

A Complete List of radio broadcasting stations in the United States and Canada has been issued by the National Broadcasting Co. The list gives the location, power and frequency of each station.



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TECHNICAL ABSTRACT SECTION

OCTOBER 1938

Compiled by Maison G. deNavarre, Technical Editor of The American Perfumer

The brief abstracts listed in this sixteen-page section provide you with a convenient key to the representative scientific literature of the world on *perfumes*, cosmetics, toilet preparations, soaps, etc.

The next installment, embracing current pertinent abstracts for preceding months, will appear in the January issue.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

KEY TO TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS

A—Analysis G—Creams General L—Soaps R—Oils and Fats

B—Perfumes H—Emulsion M—Dental Preparations S—Shaving Preparations

C-Essential Oils I-Face Powders and N-Antiseptics T-Absorption by Skin

D—Cosmetic General Other Powders O—Hair Preparations U—Dermatitis

E-Deodorants J-Make-up P-Suntan Preparations V-Manicure Preparations

F—Depilatories K—Shampoo Q—Miscellaneous W—Face Masks

X—Foot Preparations Y—Permanent Waving Preparations

A

Analysis Lavender Oil, F. Atkins. Perfumery Essent. Oil Record, 29, 85, 1938. In analyzing this oil for purity: (1) Determine residue of oil dried over boiling water to constant weight (pure oils leave 2-3%, commercial oils up to 9%); (2) Measure refractive index of various fractions; early fractions should be small and numerous, and the refractive index should run higher than 1.4700. (3) Determine ketones; distribution of ketones in the various fractions is the same in all French lavenders, but different in Italian lavenders which contain some ketones but no camphor. In pure lavenders the ketones are in the first and last fractions, and are rarely more than 1% in the first fractions. (4) Identify ketones by determining M.P. of semicarbazones. Camphor is never present in pure lavender, but is known to be present in lavandin and spike oils.

Analysis of Perfumes. H. Kaufmann. J. Baltes & F. Josephs. Fette u. Seifen, 44, 506, 1937. The diene numbers of 26 essential oils were determined. The presence of alcohols like menthol, terpineol, cinnamyl alcohol did not affect appreciably any diene numbers. A micro-diene method is also applicable to essential oils.

Boric Acid, Sensitive Reaction for. F. P. Zorkine. J. Prikl. Khim., 9, 1936, 1505. Boric acid is detected by a 0.05% carmine red solution in concentrated sulfuric acid, which changes from red to blue in the presence of boric acid. The sensitivity of the test is 0.0001 mg. of boron in 0.03 cc. The test is applicable to natural salt solution and minerals. The reaction is probably due to the formation of an inner-complex ester of boric acid. (Through J.A. Ph. A.)

Cholesterol, Colorimetric estimation. P. van Itallie. D.T.N., 13, No. 12, 1938. Using the Lange colorimeter and suitable red filter, Rubin has worked out a method of determining cholesterol, it is reported.

Cholesterol, Determination. P. Mohs. Fette u. Seifen, 45, 152, 1938. The digitonin method is not dependable since it also precipitates di-hy-

drocholesterol, giving high results. Actually, the cholesterol content of the cholesteryl digitonide obtained from lanolin is from 10 to 20% lower than the amount ordinarily reported.

Citric Acid, Quantitative Precipitation. A. Kuyper. J. Biol. Chem. 123, 405, 1938. In the presence of calcium ions and phosphate, citric acid can be quantitatively precipitated in alkaline solutions. Calcium must be present in excess of the amount calculated to react with phosphate and citrate. Larger amounts of phosphate are required to precipitate greater quantities of citric acid. (Through C.A.)

Determination of Alcohol, K. Bambach. Ind. Eng. Chem, 10, 541, 1938. Ann. Ed. The chain hydrometer has been successfully applied to the determination of alcohol in pharmaceutical liquids. It saves time without sacrificing accuracy. Alcohol-water determination charts are described and illustrated. Readings from these can be quickly converted into alcohol percentages at official temperatures.

Determination of p-Chlor-m-xylenol in Antiseptic Solutions, R. P. Merritt & T. West. Analyst, 63, 257, 1938. A method giving reproducible results in the isolation of p-chlor-m-xylenol from antiseptic solutions used to replace lysol is fully explained. The other component ingredients of the mixture can be completely isolated

Determination of Sulphur in Polysulfides, K. Wintersberger. Z. anorg. allgem. Chem., 236, 369, 1938. A simple volumetric method utilizes the reduction with sodium amalgam of the polysulfide sulfur, and the calculation of the latter from the difference in amount of iodine consumed before and after reduction. Presence of thiosulphate does not interfere, and the results are close. (Through C.A.)

Effect of pH Value in Precipitations with 8-Hydroxyquinoline, H. V. Moyer & W. J. Remington. Ind. Eng. Chem. Anal Ed., 10, 212, 1938. Separation of zinc from magnesium, and also of iron from aluminum using 8-hydroxyquinolin reagent, is studied. Precipitation of magnesium compounds

begins at pH 7.5, but a partial precipitation also occurs at pH 5.5 while zinc is being precipitated. Serious co-precipitation occurs unless pH is kept 2 units lower than the optimum pH for magnesium precipitation. Iron can be separated from aluminum if pH is kept at between 3.5 and 4.0. All pH values were determined with glass electrode.

Essential Oils, Determination, H. J. van Giffen. Pharm. Weekblad, 73, 641. The Kaiser & Furst method of essential oil determination in alcoholic solution is unreliable. In the author's method, the oil is salted out and determined gravimetrically. Place about 200 grams of sample in a sep. funnel, weigh by difference, add 80 cc. 30% ammonium sulphate and shake vigorously. Filter the aqueous layer through 1 gram of carbon rinsing the sep. funnel twice with 5 cc. of ammonium sulfate solution; transfer the filtrate and carbon back to the funnel, add 5 cc. ether, dry with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and filter into tared flask containing mineral oil. Rinse funnel with ether. Dry at 40° C, place in a quicklime dessicator, and weigh in. (Through J.A.P.L.A.)

Ethylene Glycol, Determination. R. Cuthill. Analyst. 63, 259, 1938. The titration of oxidation products with permanganate in an alkaline media is the method used. Under the special conditions given, the glycol is completely oxidized to carbon dioxide and water. The method gives reproducible results.

Glycol Determination, M. G. deNavarre. Phoenix Flame, No. 7, 23, 1938. Glycols over a wide range of concentrations can be determined by an alkaline permanganate method devised by Cuthill. Under the condition of assay, the glycol is completely oxidized to carbon dioxide and water.

Gums, Identification, J. H. Cannon. J. Asso. Official Agr. Chem., 20, 588, 1938. After separation from certain mixtures, isolated gums fail to show the reactions of pure gums. Direct examination in dark field on microscope gave promising results. Examination in polarized light before and after treatment with zinc chloroiodide revealed differences in structure between tragacanth, irish moss

and quince seed gums. (Through J.Aph.A.)

Isopropyl Alcohol Detection in Alcohols. M. Metra, L. Lesage & F. Descatoire. Analysi, 63, 677, 1938. The method is based on the oxidation of isopropyl alcohol to acetone and the detection of acetone by a modified Imbert color test. As little as 0.05% isopropyl alcohol can be so determined.

Microchemical Analysis of Colored Specks and Crystaline Occlusions in Soap Bars, H. Aber & C. Rodden. J. Ind. & Eng. Chem., 10, 47, 1938. Ann. Ed. A microchemical method analyzing heterogenous particles in soap bars. In two cases described, micro technic aided in solving troublesome disturbances in manufacture, when other methods failed. Classic micromethods are recommended, and while modifications of the classic technic is utilized, this is suggested only where the former will not work. A new microfilter is described.

Rosin in Soaps, determination of. Report No. 5, Sub-committee on Methods of Soap Analysis. Analyst, 62, 868, 1938. It is assumed that rosin soap is composed of 92% rosin acids. On this basis an elaborate and successful analytical method is described.

Titanium, Detection. O. K. Dobrolyubskii. J. Applied Chem. (USSR), 11, 123, 1938. Dissolve the material in 6N hydrochloric acid, add 3 or 4 drops of a 0.025% methylene blue solution and a piece of zinc. If titanium is present, the solution will be decolorized within 4 minutes. Reaction is very sensitive and can be used in presence of iron, chromium, manganese and other ions. A blank test should also be run to determine rate of decolorization. (Through C.A.)

B

Analysis of Perfumes, H. Kaufmann, J. Baltes & F. Josephs. Fette u. Seifen, 44, 506, 1937. (See item under section A.)

Azalea Perfumes, F. Schulz. Der Parfumer, 26, 493, 1938. Eight formulas for extract odors and four formulas for soap compounds are given. Use is made of a variety of specialties.

Fixatives, S. Isermann. Progressive Perfumery & Cosmetics, July 1938, p. 68. Specific suggestions as to fixatives to use in rose, jasmin, heliotrope and lily of the valley odors are given. For rose: alpha, beta and methyl ionones, benzyl salicylate, patchouly and sandalwood oils, guaiol alcohol, styrax and the cinnamates. For jasmin: hydroxycitronellal and phenylacetaldehyde and their acetals are valuable; benzyl salicylate, 1-citronellol, rhodinol, musk, civet, and ylang. For heliotrope: benzyl cinnamate, cinnamic alcohol and esters, phenyl acetaldehyde, styrax, civet, musk, and certain types of labdanum. For lilac: hydroxycitronellol, phenylacetaldehyde, amylcinnamic aldehyde, civet, indol natural and synthetic musks and styrax. For lily of the valley: hydroxycitronellal, rose substances like citronellol, rhodinol and phenylethyl alcohol esters, a-ionone, benzyl salicylate and traces of fatty aldehydes.

Gardenia Perfumes, F. Schultz. Seifenseider Ztg., 65, 303, 1938. Nine formulas for extracts and two for soap perfume are given.

Lipstick Perfumes, H. Janistyn. Seifen. Ztg., 65, 574, 1938. A review of the types of perfumes suitable for use in lipsticks. Stress is laid on fruit types. A popular American fruit aroma is composed of 16 parts valeric ether, 96 parts acetic ether, 10 parts apple ethers, 14 parts onanthyllic ether, 26 parts nagcone oil, and 64 vanillin. Other formulas are also given. A review of various formulas for lipsticks includes 15 formulas for different types of lip preparations.

L'Origan Type Perfumes, Florarom. Deutsche Parf. Ztg., 24, 261, 1938. Materials useful in developing this particular note are described along with their proprietary congeners. Seven formulas are given. Some of these are repetitions of previous recipes of Cola, Cerbelaud and Poucher.

Modern Perfume Compounds, Acacia, F. Schulz. Der Parfumeur, 12, 593, 1938. Six formulas for acacia compounds are given together with four formulas for acacia soap compounds.

Modern Perfume Phantasies, A. Wagner. Seifen. Ztg., 65, 659 1938. Ten formulas for a series of modern bouquets are given.

New Ambergris Like Compound, V. Isaev. Masloboino, Zhirovoe Delo, 13, 22, 1937. Dihydrocarveolbenzoate has an ambergris-like odor with good fixative properties. It is superior to sandalwood oil and santalol in delicacy of odor. It can be made from benzyl chloride and sodium dihydrocarveol. (Through C.A.)

Orange Blossom Perfumes, anon. Givaudanian, 15, 1, 1938. The origin and types of orange blossom perfumes are reviewed. Variations appear in the odors of orange blossom extracts obtained by different methods. Analysis of oil of neroli shows high percentages of hydrocarbons, terpene alcohols and acetates, some sesquiterpenes, nitrogen containing compounds, some acids and phenols, some esters, aldehydes and a ketone. Names of many of the identified products are given. On the basis of the analysis, formulation of orange blossom perfumes is described.

Santalal, R. Fornet. Der Parfumeur, 12, 533, 1938. The chemistry and isolation has been discussed in a previous article. The present article shows how to use this aromatic in various perfumes. Five formulas using santalal are given.

C

Analysis Lavender Oil, F. Atkins. Perfumery Essen. Oil Record, 29, 85, 1938. (See item under Section A.)

Essential Oils Determination, H. J. van Giffen. *Pharm. Weekblad*, 73, 641. (See item under Section A.)

French Colonial Ylang Ylang, L. Trabaud. Perfumery & Essential Oil Record, 28, 406, 1938. French colonial Ylang is superceding Manila grades. In the distillation, the first 50-60% is of extra quality and high ester content. Besides this, a cold process deterpenated oil, petroleum

extract concrete and the concrete distilled oil are described. For criterions, see the original paper. Sesquiterpenes appear only in such oil as is distilled from the flowers. The cause is believed to be formation during distillation.

Volatile Oils, Determination. H. O. Meek & C. G. Salvin. Quart. J. Pharm. & Pharmacol, 10, 471, 1938. Numerous methods are reviewed. A convenient and satisfactory apparatus is illustrated. The value of adding glycerin to water of distillation flask is stressed. Analyses of known compositions are given.

n

Absorption Bases, J. Kalish & H. Abrams. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 43, 298, 1938. Various mixtures of absorption base, petrolatum, mineral oil and water are described. The most successful mixture is made with absorption base 1, petrolatum 2 and water 2 parts, respectively. Difficulties encountered in using these materials are mentioned.

Arachodonic Acid, Effectiveness of, in Curing "Fat Deficiency" Disease. Osmo Turpeinen. Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med., 37, 1937, 37. Methyl arachidoante is about three times as effective as methyl linoleate in curing Burr's fat deficiency disease in rats.

Astringent Formulas. Joseph Kalish. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 42, 592, 1938. Astringents provide an effect partly psychological and partly physiological. There is some bracing, tightening feeling on the skin. Physiologically, albuminous components of skin are partially coagulated, causing slight swelling which tends to close enlarged pores. This effect can only be temporary, although long use of too strong an astringent might cause lasting coagulation. Water, alcohol, tannic acid, formaldehyde, aluminum and the zinc compounds are entirely satisfactory. A liquid astringent can be made as follows: alcohol, 25.0 parts, zinc chloride 1.0 parts, glycerin 8.0 parts, water 65.5 parts, and per-fume 0.5 parts. Astringents are found as powders, solutions, or creams. Other formulas are included.

Bacteriology of Aromatic Waters, J. G. Marchal. Bull. Sci Pharmacol, 45, 59, 1938. Aromatic waters are subject to bacterial changes. The fluoresence of orange blossom water is not affected by bacteria, but is destroyed by fungi. Simultaneous infection with bacteria and fungi give a high pH. The permanganate and iodine index change with time depending on type of infection and conditions of storage. (Through A.C.)

Bubble Bath, M. G. deNavarre. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 286, 1938. The bubble bath at first a curiosity is now found in the line-up of the best cosmetic lines. Bubble bath has double merit as it is a vehicle for perfume and color and is capable of preventing bath-tub-ring. At least 25% of wetting agent along with a sufficiency of color and perfume are required.

Cholesterol and Oxycholesterol as Cosmetic Emulsifying Agents. H. Stanley Redgrove. *Ind. Chemist*, 13, 264-5 (1937).—A review of the use of cholesterol and oxycholesterol. (Through C. A.)

Cholesterol in Cosmetics, Givaudanian, through American J. Pharm., 110, 195, 1938. Cholesterol as a component of sebum is an useful ingredient to add to cosmetics. Cholesterol is a hydrocyclic secondary alcohol, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and isopropyl alcohol. It can be used to advantage in almost all kinds of cosmetic creams, and the preferred proportions are 1.0 to 2.0%. Five formulas for cosmetics are given. An interesting hair tonic is made from 70 parts isopropyl alcohol, 5 parts propylene glycol, 5 parts eau de cologne, 0.5 parts cholesterol, 19 parts of water and 0.5 parts of perfume.

Comparative Wetting Power, anon. Soap, 14, 60, 1983. Efficiency of wetting agents can be expressed in terms of wetting number. A comparison of several wetting agents with plain water and sodium stearate soap follows: (plain water, 1 day), turkey red oil 140 seconds, lauryl sodium sulphate 45 seconds, oleyl-ethyl-amid-sodium-sulphonate 95 seconds and sodium stearate 300 seconds. Other wetting agents are also listed. Wetting numbers are given in the number of seconds it takes a circular piece of cotton cloth

2 cm wide to become completely wetted.

Cosmetic Progress, anon. Glass Packer, 17, 568, 1938. High lights among the developments in cosmetics are the use of zinc and magnesium stearates, cholesterol and glycol esters as emulsifiers, octadecyl sodium sulfate in acid preparations, substitution of Siam for Sumatra benzoin, use of tylose in creams, and the use of a sulphonated fatty alcohol in shampoo.

Cosmetics and Health, H. H. Hazen. Am. J. Nursing, 38, 791, 1938. The author describes various kinds of toiletries chiefly from the point of view of health. A warning against dry-cleaning hair preparations, p-phenylenediamine; mercury containing freckle removers; baby powders with zinc stearate, and face powder with tremolite is given. Of many suntan preparations tested, only one was found to be reasonably effective. (Through C. A.)

Foam Bath, B. P., 484, 097. Aluminum sulphate is brought into contact with an alkali carbonate in the presence of saponin. The alkali carbonate suggested is sodium bicarbonate and the amount is calculated on the basis of 10 parts in every 190 parts of water.

Foam Bath, anon. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 292, 1938. A typical foam bath powder is made from: sodium bicarbonate 20 parts, tartaric acid 7.5 parts, corn starch 8 parts and saponin 1 part. Sulphonated loral might replace saponin, either of which prolong the foam. The powders should be well dried before packing to avoid caking.

Glycerin in Cosmetics, Th. Ruemele. Deut. Parfum-Ztg., 22, 197, 1936; Chem. Zentr., 1936 II, 2247; cf C. A. 29, 4197 m 6793°. Freedom from irritation due to the presence of glycerin in cosmetics is dependent upon its compatability with the other basic materials used from dermatological, physiological and chemical standpoints, as well as the amount present. (Through C. A.)

Glycerite of Starch. Effects of Storage. I. Roberts. Quart. J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 11, 18, 1938. Separation of liquid in glycerite of starch is due

to syneresis. Addition of tragacanth renders the glycerite more stable. Wheat starch glycerite is more stable than glycerite made from other starches.

Gums in Cosmetics, Florentin. Reichstoffind, 13, 176, 1938. The use of mucilagenous materials in cosmetics goes back many years. Soaps that are difficult to press can be aided by the addition of 0.2 to 0.5 kilos of tragacanth gum per 100 kilos of soap. Gums are also used in hair fixing preparations. A hair waving fluid can be made in jelly form as follows: tragacanth or karaya gum 20, 15 gelatin, 30 sorbitol, 50 alcohol, with 280 of water containing suitable preservative. Two other formulas for hair preparations are given.

Hair Grower, anon. Glass Packer, 17, 568, 1938. The war gas yperite, sometimes known as mustard gas, when used in alcoholic solution has been found to grow hair on the inner surface of a rabbit's ear.

Lip Salves and Pomades, H. Janistyn. Der Parfumer, 12, 515, 1938. Nineteen formulas for a variety of lip preparations such as lip oil, camphorated lip salves, lip healing salve, lip pomade with cacao butter, white lip pomade and others are given. A colored lip pomade can be made from 80% white petrolatum, 5% oxycholesterin, 1% cetyl alcohol, 9% beeswax, 10% ceresin and the mixture can be tinted with 1-2 grams safranin stearate containing 1/10% alpha ionone.

Liquid Oil Preparations, J. Augustin. Reichstoffind, 13, 168, 1938. Refined oils are becoming more used in cosmetics. Sperm oil, methyl oleate, butyl stearate and turtle oil are described. If the skin is to be lubricated, then mineral oils are of good use. However, for supplying the skin with absorbable oils, one must resort to vegetable oils. Castor oil gives vegetable oils added viscosity, thus aiding in massage. Vitamins A, D, E and F are suggested as special ingredients. An excellently absorbed skin oil is composed of: olive oil 650, peanut oil 280, mineral oil 50, oil soluble chloryphyll 1, propyl p-hydroxybenzoate 2, and perfume 10 parts respectively.

Make-Up For The Eyes, H. Hilfer. Drug & Cosmetic. Ind., 42, 576, 1938. Three general divisions into which eye make-up may be divided are mascaras, eyebrow pencils and eyeshadows. All three are different in their purpose and, therefore, in their constitution. All portions of the eye are sensitive so care must be taken in the choice of pigments. The most commonly used eye make-up is mascara. Most popular type now is the so-called soapless mascara, which is not soapless at all. Triethanolamine soap is soluble in all waxes, and all these ingredients may be placed together in a pot and heated until melted. Formulation depends upon the type desired, but it must contain enough soap for ready emulsification with water. Cream mascaras have certain advantages over the cake. Eyebrow pencils used for coloring the eyebrows are much more easily formulated. Pencil manufacturers are now making these. Eyeshadow is probably the easiest of all make-up to manufacture. Stickiness here should be avoided and, therefore, petrolatum should not be used. One formula each for mascara, eyebrow pencil, and eyeshadow are included.

Making Stable Creams, Thorpe W. Deakers. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 43, 39, 1938. Emulsion breakdown is often caused by an insufficient amount of emulsifying agent. Theoretically, just enough emulsifying agent is necessary to coat each particle of the suspended phase. In cosmetic formulation, many times this quantity is essential because this increase not only assists formation of the emulsion but also impedes the migration of the lighter liquid to the top. If trouble or creaming is experienced in the case of a liquid beeswaxborax emulsion, stability may be had by: (1) adding castile soap; (2) adding a gum mucilage like quince seed; (3) adding emulsifying agents such as glycol stearate, glycol oleate, or other glycol esters. Creaming and oil leakage might be caused by employing too light a mineral oil. Breakdown may also result from a reaction between the emulsifying agent and other constituents. Monoglyceryl stearate creams are difficult to stabilize if more than five per cent of mineral oil and paraffin are included in their fabrication. Sodium lauryl sulfate may also be utilized to good advantage in acid types of cream. In solid creams if too much wax, such as paraffin, beeswax and ceresine, the emulsion tends to become crystallized. Absorption base creams, if poured, will crystallize and the cream will separate water. Fifteen to twenty per cent of absorption base and about twenty per cent of mineral oil viscosity of 125 make a good combination for permanent oxycholesterin emulsions.

Mineral Oils, E. Vellinger. Ann. Off. nat. Comb. liq., 12, 195, 1937. "Oils from various sources were exposed at room temperature to light from a 300-or 500-watt electric bulb and the amount of oxygen absorbed was measured. The apparatus and technique used are described. The rate of oxidation was proportional to the intensity of the light and the quantity of the light absorbed. The photo-oxidation of the oils decreased as the amount of sulfuric acid or activated clay used in refining was increased, and was only slightly inhibited by addition of small amounts of pyridine, thiophen, B-napthylamine, etc. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Modern Technic for Beauty Washes, E. Bourdet. Rev. Marques Parfum. savon, 14, 280, 1938, (Through C.A.) Emulsifiers giving a pH of about 6 in cosmetic emulsions of oil in water type are the following: monostearates of diethylene glycol, and ethyldiethyleneglycol; the monolaurate of diethylene glycol can be used but a substance lowering pH must be also added. As bases, stearic, oleic, lauric and ricinoleic acids and their corresponding glycol esters can be used. Glycols can be used in place of glycerin. The addition of resin increases the stability of emulsions.

New Cosmetic Oil, A. Kendall. Rev. Chim. Ind. (Rio de Janeiro), 71, 24, 1938. Sapucahyna oil of Carpotroche brasilensis has a local reputation of value in treatment of skin diseases. According to the author's records, it is a successful hair restorer and scalp improver. (Through C.A.)

Pad Cosmetics, M. G. de Navarre & R. J. Maicki. *Mfg. Perfumer*, 3, 169, 1938. Among the various pad cosmetics described are cleansing pads, nail pads, deodorant pads, cold cream pads, powder pads. A formu-

la for a liquid facial cleanser is: water 50, sorbitol 5, sulphonated lorol 1, witch hazel 44 and preservative with perfume qs. Pad cosmetics are not new, but are going through a revival, and their sale may last more than one season.

Petrolatum and Wool Fat Cause No Hair Growth, anon. J.A.M.A. Through D.T.N., 13, No. 20, 53, 1938. An expert of the American Medical Association finds after investigation that neither wool fat nor petrolatum in cosmetic creams will cause hair growth on the face. Petrolatum is a superior cleanser to vegetable oils, while lanolin is an excellent emollient. Lanolin is a rare causitive agent of allergy.

Plant Bath Extracts, W. Peyer. Pharm. Zentralhalle, 79, 361, 1938. So long as clinical data is not available on the use of substitutes, only actual plant infusions or boiling are recommended. Of value are the pine essences and the camomile products.

Provitamin A Ointment, William B. Baker and Harold A. Vonachen. Ind. Med., 6, 584, 1937. Sterile ointment containing carotene equivalent to 2,000 units of vitamin A per Gm. in cacao butter and petrolatum, is used in the local treatment of burns, wounds and ulcers. It is non-toxic, but is contraindicated in ulcers of tubercular or syphilitic origin or of a malignant nature. (Through C.A.)

Sulphonated Oils in Cosmetics, S. P. Jannaway. Perf. & Ess. Oil Record, 29, 292, 1938. Numerous special sulphonated oils are useful in cosmetics. A soapless shampoo can be made from them as follows: commercial fatty alcohol sulphonate 20 parts, sulphonated neutral castor oil 10 parts, lactic acid 1 part, distilled water 68.5 parts and perfume 0.5 parts. Foam bath can be made from: fatty alcohol sulphonate 15 parts, sulphonated castor oil 30, glycerine 5, perfume 2 and water 48. Disinfectants made with sulphonated oil have higher germicidal values as compared to rosin soap vehicles. A list of R-W coefficients is given. Other uses of sulphonated oils in scalp preparations are indicated.

Tylose Emulsions, H. Kaiser & W. Kern. Deut. Apoth. Ztg., 53, 702, 1938. Tylose is a cellulose derivative

and can replace acacia and tragacanth in the preparation of emulsions. (Through C.A.)

Vitamin Cosmetics, L. Leduc. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 199, 1938 Vitamin A along with lecithin is used in France for brightening the tint and for tightening flabby skin. The mixture used is 44 parts egg yolk with 66 parts glycerin. Vitamin C in citrous juices whitens the skin and obviates wrinkles. Vitamin D is used to encourage growth of eye lashes, hair and to soften nails.

Vitamin F, Efficacy of, M. G. de Navarre and R. J. Maicki. Progressive Perfumery & Cosmetics, June 1938, p. 58. Many misconceptions of the unsaturates (vitamin F) exist. There is application for this material in scalp preparations, burn and general utility ointments, baby oils, body and so-called skin oils. Activity is best in water free products. Use of unsaturates in nail enamel or face powder is not encouraged. A "plus" effect is obtainable from the use of unsaturates, not otherwise available.

E

Antiperspirant, Brit. Patent. 480, 379, Feb. 22, 1938. A semi-solid antiperspirant can be made from large portions of ethyl alcohol, iso-propyl and propyl alcohols, with aluminum chloride and/or zinc chloride in sufficient amounts to act as astringents. To this, small quantities of natural or synthetic wax and aluminum stearate are added.

Antiperspirants, H. Janistyn. Seijen. Ztg., 65, 324, 1938. Products used in formation of astringent deodorants are reviewed. Special stress is given to preparations containing beryllium salts, which according to the author, have unusual usefulness. A group of beryllium salts are described.

Astringent Deodorants, anon. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 43, 350, 1938. Usefulness of aluminum salts such as the chloride, acetate, aceto-tartrate and sulfocarbolate are mentioned. It is thought the aluminum sulphocarbolate might be more effective as an antiperspirant than the corresponding zinc salt.

Body Odors, H. Sharlit. D. T. N., 13, No. 17, 31, 1938. Body odors are traced to five causes, sex, dirt, work, diet and disease. Variations in types of sweat glands and their secretions affect type of odor noted. Effect of breakdown action on body secretions with their resulting odors are described.

Body Odor Reduced by Acid Creams, P. van Itallie. D. T. N., 13, No. 13, 33, 1938. Coutinho suggests alkaline creams. Kramer insists that acid creams are best. Recently Sharlit said it didn't make much difference which was used. It is believed by independent authorities that acid creams tend to reduce body odors. Table of pH values of different portions of body skin are given.

Deodorant Cologne, M. G. de Navarre. Mfg. Perjumer, 3, 286, 1938. There seems to be a coming vogue for toilet water having deodorant properties and ingredients. Several houses now have them but the big swing is yet to come.

F

Depilatory. P. B. 478,176, June 23, 1938. A stick of plastic material which is melted and applied to the skin. This is removed by quick pulling. Use is made of glucose, beeswax or other wax, and a powder such as corn or potato starch. The mixture is boiled 15 minutes. Mixture can also contain resin or rubber in place of glucose.

G

Alkaline Creams Passé, R. A. Kramer. D. T. N., 13, No. 13, 33, 1938. Compatibility of acid or neutral creams with skin are mentioned. Use of glycerol mono-stearate in giving neutral creams as well as acid creams (when it contains suitable stabilizer) is described. Absorption bases offer a dvantages over lanolin; creams made with absorption base must be packed cold.

Borax, Function in Cold Cream, anon. Perf. & Ess. Oil Record, 29, 187, 1938. The borax forms soaps with the free acids in beeswax, which in turn cause the emulsion to form. The proportion of borax is dependent on the amount of beeswax present. Assuming that beeswax contains 15% cerotic acid, a given weight of beeswax will require 7% of its weight in borax for complete neutralization. However, there is no need to neutralize all the free fatty acids of beeswax, as good results can be had if only half of them are neutralized.

Cholesterol in Cosmetics. The Givaudanian, through American J. Pharm., 110, 195, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

The Glycols in Cosmetics, E. Bourdet. Rev. marques parfum. savon. 14, 96, 1936; Chem. Zentr. 1936, II, 2247. The properties and use of ethylene glycol, the monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol (methylcellosolve), the monobutyl ether of ethylene glycol (butylcellosolve) and the monobutyl ether of diethylene glycol are described. (Through C.A.)

Hydrogenated Castor Oil in Cosmetics, G. W. Fiero & L. D. Lockie. J. Amer. Pharm. Assoc., 27, 402, 1938. Cold creams made with hydrogenated castor oil require the use of triethanolamine stearate. The resulting creams are stiffer than those made with spermaceti and beeswax. When a mixture of equal parts of sulfonated castor oil and beeswax are used, the amount of other solidifying agents can be greatly reduced.

Insect Repellents, W. Rehdern. Deutsche Parf. Ztg., 24, 265, 1938. This is a review of the requirements and effective materials of repellents. Twelve formulas are given. An effective liquid repellent can be made from: citronella oil 500 parts, cedarwood oil 250 parts and spirits of camphor 250 parts. Another is made from 350 bay oil, 200 spike oil, 350 eucalyptus oil and 100 citronella oil. Cream preparations are also described.

Liquid Creams, J. Kalish. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 42, 723, 1938. Four formulas for liquid creams are given. Absolute stability is stressed. The use of auxiliary emulsifiers is mentioned. A simple formula is: stearic acid 2.0 parts, triethanolamine 0.4 parts, glycerine 10 parts, karaya 0.5 parts, rose water 35 parts, water 51.8

parts with preservative 0.1 and perfume 0.2 parts. Gums impart silkiness to the skin otherwise difficult to get. The type and amount of auxiliary emulsifier will determine the fluidity of the cream.

Modern Cosmetic Materials, E. Bourdet. Rev. Marques parjum. savon., 14, 179, 1936. Various soaps of stearic acid are mentioned as cosmetic bases. Aluminum stearate is recommended as an astringent. The use of sodium palmitate to give a pearl-like luster to creams is explained. (Through C.A.)

Modern Day Creams, J. Augustin. Der Parfumeur, 12, 535, 1938. Requirements of a good product are enumerated. A standard formula is: lanette wax 160, butyl stearate 20, spermacetti 30, mattwax 20, alcohol 20, water 750 with preservative to suit.

Ointment Bases, Action of, on healing of wounds. M. Schubert. Dermatol. Wochschr, 105, 1251, 1937. Fifteen rabbits received four artificial wounds each. The following ointments were then applied: anhydrous lanolin, a mixture of lanolin-petrolatum white-peanut oilwater, unguentum emollient and the last one got nothing more than free access of air. The emollient ointment and the air-treated wounds healed rapidly compared to the much slower healing of the wound treated with the lanolin mixture, with slowest healing in the case of the wound treated with anhydrous lanolin. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Opotherapy & Rejuvenation, L. Leduc. La Parf. Moderne, 32, 1938. A history of rejuvenation. Relationship of the various glands to youthfulness is mentioned. Lavender and lemon are suggested odors for masking the smell of gland extracts used in making hormone creams. Best results will be obtained from a base of lanolin or cholesterinated vaseline. Preparations must be massaged into the skin at night, and the surplus cream is not to be removed.

Oxygen Baths, P. Bohrisch. *Pharm. Zentrallhalle*, 79, 177, 1938. Eight different formulas are discussed regarding their available oxygen. In analyzing oxygenated bath preparations for oxygen, recourse should be

made to more than one method of analysis. (Through C.A.)

Skin Salves and Their Percutaneous Absorption. Takashi Naruse. Japan J. Dermatol. Urol., 41, 170, 1937. Variations in pH using phosphate buffered solutions at 37° of a number of salves were studied; no variations were shown by boric-zinc salve, lanolin paste or boric-vaseline. Salves of sweet almond oil became more acid and soap salves became more acid and soap salves became more alkaline. Lecithin-vaseline is better absorbed by rabbit and guinea pig skins, it also accelerates hair growth. (Through C.A.)

Skin Food, E. Ohlsson. Progressive Perfumery & Cosmetics, June, 1938, p. 59. The author presents a partial analysis of the skin as an aid in answering the question "What is skin food?" In the discussion of the skin, absorption of food stuffs reported by Stejskal some years ago is mentioned. Hardening of arteries due to cholesterol deposits on artery-walls is suggested as a source of wrinkles, aging of skin and dry skin. Further articles will deal with other phases of skin food.

Skin Food, E. Ohlsson. Progressive Perfumery & Cosmetics, July, 1938. p. 66. A continuation of the June article, describes the sources and properties of cholesterol and the sterols of wool fat. Other skin food materials such as oxycholesterol, a variety of sterols, vitamin D, and a test for cholesterol conclude the article.

Skin Food, E. Ohlsson. Progressive, Perfumery & Cosmetics. August, 1938, p. 77. A continuation of the series. Additional substances described are vitamins A, D and E as well as phospholipids. The role of each of these in skin foods is described.

Vanishing Cream Testing, H. N. Cox. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 245, 1938. The author offers the results of his years of practical observation. A series of 14 questions are listed as asked of women who tested the products. A cream was made of: stearic acid 15%, water 70% glycerin 15%, potassium hydroxide and perfume qs. Women users immediately condemned this cream on the grounds that it was rough, astringent,

and had a drawing effect on the skin. Pearliness, though admired, was not the influencing factor. No glycerine whatever should be used. A small amount of oily matter is absolutely essential. Other valuable comments based on observation are made.

H

Emulsion Particles, Size Frequency Distribution of. F. A. Cooper. J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 56, 447T, 1938. In an investigation of homogenizing equipment 60 emulsions were tested for size frequency. A standard mineral oil and sodium oleate solution were used in all emulsions. The treatise is divided into four parts, (a) method used to determine size frequency, (b) statistical methods used to classify distribution, (c) results found in practice and (d) considerations for a general formula for the distributions.

Emulsion-Water/Oil or Oil/Water Type, an Apparatus for Demonstrating. W. J. Pullar. Pharm. J., 140, 7, 1938. A method suggested by Bhatnagar depends on the conductivity of the continuous phase when aqueous, and the increase in resistance to infinity as the emulsion changes to the oil-in-water type, this increase being measured by means of milliameter in series with it and a source of high potentiality. A method utilizing the same general principles as Bhatnagar's was developed by the author, using a neon tube instead of a milliameter. The method depends on the production of a glow, caused by insertion of two electrodes in the emulsion to be tested, within the neon tube. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Liquid Creams, J. Kalish. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 42, 723, 1938. (See item under Section G.)

Making Stable Creams, Thorpe W. Deakers. *Drug & Cosmetic Ind.*, 43, 39, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Calamine in Pharmacy and Cosmetics, F. J. Bolton. *Pharm. and Cosmetics* (1935), 153. Use of zinc carbonate in lotions, liquid face pow-

ders, ointments, etc., are discussed. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Face Powder Manufacture, M. L. Hewitt. Perf. & Ess. Oil Record. 29, 297, 1938. Individual tests for various powder materials include tests for tale, kaolin, starch, zinc and titanium oxide, zinc and magnesium stearates, and chalk, as well as other carbonates. Methods of testing are given for each material. Blind reliance on purity of materials is absurd. In spite of all analytical tests made, discretion and common sense must be used in interpreting the results. Ingredients should be tested chemically with their physical desirability in mind.

Particle Shape, H. H. Stephenson. Chem. & Ind., 56, 726, 1937. Particle size should be expressed by vectors whose center of gravity is the origin. There is a question about the quantity of material passing through a sieve per unit time as being periodic Sieves of various hole shapes should be investigated.

Powder Measurements, H. W. Gonell. Arch. tech. Messen. No. 70, 1937, 47-48 T. Methods are described for determining (a) the density of the particles of a powder after delivery into a container and after settling by prolonged shaking, and (b) the limiting surface inclination of a heap before slipping occurs. (Through J. A. Ph. A.)

Powder Measurer, R. P. Woodehouse. Ind. Eng. Chem., Ann Ed. 10, 423, 1938. The design of a powder measurer is illustrated. This equipment is used to measure a wide variety of powders of variable bulk, with a fair degree of accuracy and rapidity. A formula for the determination of specific powder number is given. This value is a measure of the bulkiness of a specific powder.

Wet Process Face Powder, H. G. Robinson. D. T. N., 13, No. 19 p. 25, 1938. The wet process is being abandoned because it requires excessive extra handling and the resulting shades vary too much. One factor affecting color is particle size of pigment, even though colors passing through a 325 screen whose particles are about 44 microns in size are coarse when compared with mate-

rials such as zinc oxide or kaolin whose particle size runs as low as 1 to 5 microns. Some color pigments are now being surface treated to aid dispersion in the powder mass and to be less affected by moisture.

Wetting Pigments, Measuring the rate of. E. Sauer & W. Gussmann. Kolloid-Z. 82, 253, 1938. Pigments tested were titanium oxide, zinc oxide, zinc sulphide, iron oxides and others. The amounts of water taken up at various time intervals was determined. Rate of wetting depended on kind, size and shape of particle. The amount of oil absorbed paralleled the water absorption. (Through C.A.)

I

Calamine in Pharmacy and Cosmetics, F. J. Bolton. *Pharm. and Cosmetics (1935)*, 153. (See item under Section I.)

Colored Make-Up, in Dry Cake Form. U. S. pat. 2,101,843, Dec. 14, 1937. A mixture containing about 70 to 97% of colors, pigments and fillers, about 1 to 26% of oils and waxes, and 1 to 13% of water-soluble dispersing agents.

Cream, Paste and Compact Paints, S. P. Jannaway. Perf. Ess. Oil Record, 28, 316, 1938. Usefulness of 5% cetyl alcohol in these preparations is mentioned. Formulas for making cold cream, vanishing cream, paste and compressed compact preparations are given. Thus a compact type preparation can be made from: 10 parts binder, 9 parts zinc oxide, 27 parts kaolin, and 5 parts talc. Various dyes and lakes are also mentioned.

Lip Cosmetics, H. Janistyn. Der Parfumeur 26, 494, 1938. Materials used in formulating lip preparations are described. Among the materials described are some newer products such as sperm oil, lanette waxes, diglycol laurate, various glycol stearates, myristic acid and alcohol, cetyloxystearate, cetyl ricinoleate, cetyl acetate, cetyl stearate, cetyl laurate and cetynol. Numerous trade named products are mentioned.

Lip Cosmetics, H. Janistyn. Seifen. Ztg., 65, 660, 1938. A continuation

of an earlier article. A lipstick base can be made from 10 parts paraffin, 40 parts ceresin, 30 mineral oil and 30 parts beeswax. Fat free lipsticks and other liquid lipsticks are described.

Lip Salves and Pomades, H. Janistyn. Der Parfumer, 12, 515, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Lipsticks, H. Janistyn. Der Parfumeur, 12, 354, 1938. General remarks in formulating lipsticks are given, with a longer discussion of color lakes used in lipstick manufacture.

Lipsticks, H. Janistyn. Der Parfumeur, 12, 595, 1938. Twenty formulas for lipsticks of various kinds are given. In the formulas, combinations of colors and lakes available in Germany by special trade names are given to obtain certain shades known in the trade. Some of the formulas are repetitions of Cerelaud, Poucher and others. One formula for lipstick given is: 12% hydrogenated castor oil, 5% lanolin, 15% white petrolatum, 10% ceresin, 10% beeswax, 10% carnauba wax and 38% proprietary compounds.

Lipstick Perfumes, H. Janistyn. Seifen. Ztg., 65, 574, 1938. (See item under Section B.)

Lipstick Raw Materials, H. Hilfer. Drug & Cosmetic Ind. 42, 446, 1938. When formulating lipstick, it is necessary to bear several important factors in mind, namely, physical appearance and consistency of the finished products. Many and varied materials are used in lipstick manufacture. Colors consist of lakes, toners and fluorescein derivatives. Castor oil is the most common substance in lipstick, and if bromo acids are added, it will become rancid upon standing. Butyl stearate is used both as a solvent for the bromo acids and also as a "cutting" agent for the castor oil. Solvents for bromo acids are usually incompatible with an ordinary lipstick base. Lanolin is one of the finest materials available for the lipstick manufacturer, enabling embodiment of smoothness almost impossible to obtain without it. Beeswax, because of its amorphous character, may be used in any amount desired. Spermaceti is used because of a "softness" it gives. Cetyl alcohol possesses, in

addition, definite solvent power for the bromo acids. Carnauba wax used in small percentages to increase the melting point of the stick. Hydrogenated oils are much more stable than olive and sesame oils. The biggest bugaboo for the lipstick manufacturer is bromo acid. The argument has been advanced that castor oil was the causative agent of toxicity of bromo acid.

Make-up for the Eyes, H. Hilfer. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 43, 576, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Make-up Remover. D.P. 649,555. A product of higher aliphatic alcohols having more than 8Cs in a mixture whose melting point is not more than 32 to 34° C. As an example, 70 grams myristyl alcohol and 30 grams of oleyl alcohol are melted together. Another example uses 30 parts octadecyl alcohol, 20 parts hexadecyl alcohol, 50 parts dodecyl alcohol and 2 parts turkey red oil 50%, which gives a product with a melting point of 32° C.

Wetting Pigments, Measuring the rate of. E. Sauer & W. Gussman. Kolloid-Z. 82, 253, 1938. (See item under Section I.)

K

Lecithin in Shampoo, J. Augustin. Deutsche Parf. Ztg., 24, 166, 1938. A proprietary emulsified lecithin containing about 8% lecithin is a clear liquid, and can be diluted to quite an extent without becoming cloudy. It can be added to all kinds of shampoos, both of the sulphonated oil and soap types. Soap shampoo containing high amounts of cocoanut oil can carry larger quantities of lecithin. A method of determining the amount of the fatty acid content as lecithin. It serves as a superfatting agent and lessens irritation from cocoanut soaps.

Soapless Shampoo, anon. Mfg. Perjumer, 3, 292, 1938. The following formula serves as a basis for experiments: sulphonated castor oil (75%) 63 parts, sulphonated olive oil (75%) 20 parts, mineral oil 5 parts, distilled water 10 parts, ethylene glycol 1.5 parts and perfume 0.5 parts. This formula can be diluted with 40 or 50% more of water because of its concentration.

Tar Soap Liquid, anon. Seifensieder Ztg., 65, 281, 1938. Wood tar added to soap makes it dark, while the lighter preparations are made from alcoholic solutions of tar products. The addition of 3% wood tar to a cocoanut oil soap gives a dark product, while from 1-2% of anthrasol in alcohol gives the light product. The tar is added after saponification.

L

Chemical Oil Bleaching. Soap, 14, 61, 1938. Oils and fats are purified and bleached by three different methods, (1) using lye, (2) acids, (3) oxidizing agents. Lye bleaching is used both in oil and for special soaps. In acid bleaching impurities and organic ingredients are carbonized with sulfuric acid. Oxidizing with hydrogen peroxide has often given good results when other oxidizing agents failed. Potassium bichromate bleaching is an oxidation method frequently applied to palm oil. Bleaching with sodium chlorate is carried out similarly.

Clay in Soap, anon. Soap. 14, 63, 1938. Clay additions to soap considerably increases the lathering and detergent properties. It is also supposed to be an emollient because of its high adsorptive properties on free alkali present.

Comparative Wetting Power, anon. Soap, 14, 60, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Corncob Soap, Chemical Age, May 28, p. 429, 1938. Addition of from 10 to 70% of powdered corn cobs to soaps increases the mechanical detergent action. (Through Chem. Ind.)

Detergent Efficiency, Beythien. Deutsche Parfumerie-Ztg. 24, 109, 1938. Efficiency depends on three properties: (1) wetting power, (2) foaming and emulsifying power, (3) adsorption.

Flake Soap, Hans Zilske. Seifensieder-Ztg. 65, 315, 1938. Flake soap from fatty acids is made as follows: 60% of cocoanut oil fatty acids, 20% of peanut oil fatty acids and 20% of

palm kernel oil fatty acids. These are saponified by means of caustic soda. When saponification is complete, water is added.

Formaldehyde Soap, anon. Seifensieder Ztg., 65, 242, 1938. Saponify 30 parts cocoanut oil with 16 parts caustic potash 50° Be. After saponification is complete add 10 parts of water, 12 parts alcohol and formaldehyde (40%) until the total weight is 100 parts.

Liquid Shaving Soaps. Seifensieder-Ztg. 65, 449, 1938. A mixture giving a clear transparent soap is made as follows: olein 6 parts, castor oil fatty acids 2 parts, caustic potash, 50° Be 3.22 parts, and distilled water 15 parts. There are three other formulas given. Liquid shaving soap can also be made from any good liquid shampoo soap. Alcohol is sometimes added.

Microchemical Analysis of Colored Specks and Crystalline Occlusions in Soap Bars, H. Aber & C. Rodden. J. Ind & Eng. Chem., 10, 47, 1938. (See item under Section A.)

Persulfates as Bleaching Agents for Soaps, G. Genin. Rev. Savon. Ind. Mat. Grasses 9, No. 95, 5, 1936. A report is given on the use of persulfates, the influence of concen., of temp. and of free alkali upon the bleaching process, the addn. of substances to stabilize the persulfates or to render them more readily decomposible and the effect of the soap concentrated. (Through J. A. Ph. A.)

pH of Soap Solutions, Soap, Perfumery & Cosmetics, 11, 534, 1938. Titration values of free alkali in alcohol are never exact. Less than 0.5% can scarcely be detected by a pH determination. Increase in carbons of fatty acids makes the corresponding soap solution hydrolyze to a greater extent showing higher pH values. Myristic acid soaps seem to be the best ones to use in shaving creams, but from the hydrolysis point of view, cocoanut oil fatty acids should be still better. The reason these are more irritating is that the soaps being better wetting agents act to degrease the skin more than other soaps. Fatty alcohol sulphonates are more active in degreasing hair than soaps, but this action is overcome by adding superfatting agents such as fatty acids. The isoelectric point of hair is at pH 5.8, and degreased wool is 4.9. With this in mind, a range betwen pH 5 and 6 utilizing small amounts of acid is least harmful to hair. Using an acid bath after an alkaline hair wash neutralizes the acid and makes the hair loose and glossy. (Through Oil & Soap.)

Rosin in Soaps, Determination of. Report No. 5, Sub-committee on Methods of Soap Analysis. Analyst, 62, 868, 1938. (See item under Section A.)

Rosin Soap Improvement, F. Solodkii. J. Applied Chem. (USSR) 11, 85, 1938. The soap solution should be treated with carbon dioxide at 2 atmospheres of pressure at room temperature. The solution should be constantly stirred during passage of carbon dioxide. The process is completed in 15 minutes, and the product contains 75% free rosin acids. (Through C. A.)

Soap Color Preference, Gerd Klaass. Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics 11, 542, 1938. After 2000 pieces of soap of various colors were distributed, the results showed white first choice, orange-red and yellow-green tied for second, blue-green next, then violet, green, orange, yellow, red, and blue. Men and women do not necessarily agree as to color preference.

Soft Soap Manufacture, anon. Allgem. Oel u. Fette Ztg., 6, 248, 1938. A review of materials used in making soft soap, along with six formulas. A soft soap can be made from certain technical oils now available.

Toilet Soap Cracking, Heniz Zilske. Allgemeine Oel-und Fett-Ztg. 35, 198, 1938. Low salt content is very important in preventing cracks in toilet soap. Salt content can be controlled by its relation to the color of the soap mass during boiling. There is never too much salt present when the soap has the proper appearance, and its reliability is confirmed by analytical results.

Transparent Paste Soap, R. Krings. Seifensieder Ztg. 65, 335, 1938. Transparent soap paste containing 45 per cent of fatty acids can be made as follows: linseed or soybean oil 1000 Kg., water 150 Kg., caustic pot-

ash, 30° Be 760 Kg., potash in winter 60 or 70 Kg., calcined soda ash, in summer 45 or 55 Kg. If direct heat is used, 150-250 Kg. of water are added. Yield should be about 2100 Kg. of soap.

M

Dental Cream Manufacture, H. S. Redgrove. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 266, 1938. Various ingredients used as abrasives with illustrations of some are given. Excipients, sweetening and flavoring agents, antiseptics, soaps and foaming ingredients together with coloring matter are thoroughly reviewed. Sodium lauryl sulphate is considered the best foaming agent, and from 1 to 5% is used, with the lower amount recommended.

Dental Plate Cleanser, anon. Mig. Perfumer. 3, 126, 1938. In making a preparation that dissolves in water into which the dental plate is placed, use is made of oxidizing agents such as persulphates and perborates, along with salt, flavor and color as needed.

Dental Plate Powder, anon. M/g. Chemist, 9, 235, 1938. The following mixture is suggested as making a suitable powder for cleaning dental plates: ppt. chalk 4 ounces, heavy magnesium carbonate 1 ounce, light magnesium carbonate ½ ounce and soap powder 2 drams. Use a damp brush along with the powder.

Dentifrice, I. G. Farbenind. A. G. Fr. Pat. 822,354, Dec. 29, 1937. An artificial resin of the formaldehydeurea type is used as a mechanical cleaning agent in dentifrices.

Dentifrice, B.P. 472,812. 29-10-37. Pulverized sodium metaphosphate whose particle size is less than 35 microns. A paste, for example, can be made from 100 grams sodium metaphosphate, 3 grams of tragacanth, 30 grams glycerol and 30 grams water.

Triethanolamine, Properties of, A. Berthelot, G. Aroureaux & F. Van Deinse. Bull. soc. chim. biol., 18, 652, 1936. The use of 0.25% of commercial triethalomine neutralized with HCl, acetic or phosphoric acid, had no effect on culture media nor on the bacteria grown in this media.

Some bacteria seemed to be able to utilize it as a source of nitrogen. (Through J. A. Ph. A.)

Whitening Teeth, R. Quesada. Rev. assoc. bioquim. argentina, 5, 31, 1937. Ordinary hypochlorites injure enamel and raise the temperature of teeth. Some injure tissues. After trying several solutions, it was found that all objections were overcome by use of stabilized hypochlorite complexes. As a result, a constant supply of chlorine was obtained and in 15 minutes the teeth were remarkably whitened without injury. (Through C. A.)

Zinc Peroxide Oral Use of, F. L. Meleney. Inter. J. Orthodontia, 23, 932, 1938. Zinc peroxide is more efficient than borax, potassium chlorate or potassium permanganate in lowering the bacterial count of the mouth. It can be used in a 25% suspension as a mouth wash. Only the medicinal grade should be used. It is recommended that the compounds be sterilized with dry heat at 140°. (Through J. A. Ph. A.)

N

Antiseptics, by Agar Cup Plate Method. S. B. Rose and R. E. Miller. J. Bact. 35, 2, 1938. Increasing the concentration of horse blood in the agar shows decreased zones of inhibition of bichloride of mercury, mercurochrome, metaphen and merthiolate. S. aureus is used in the tests. There appears to be some correlation between ordinary antiseptic dilution and agar-cup methods. (Through A. Ph. A. I.)

Bacterial Spores, K. A. K j a e r. Dansk Tids. Farm., 11, 1937, 290. Killing resistant spores of soil bacteria by heat sterilization is studied. Sealed ampuls at various pH are heated for various periods of time at five temperatures between 80° and 120° C. Spores are less resistant at pH of 5.3 and 7.0 than at 8.0. The usual requirement of sterilization at 80° or 100° C. for 1-2 hours is inadequate. (Through J. A. Ph. A.)

Benzoic Acid, Antiseptic Action of. R. H. Goshorn, E. F. Degering & P. A. Tetrault. Ind. & Eng. Chem. 30, 646, 1938. Using B. Coli and Staphylocoecus aureus, the maximum dilutions at which benzoic acid was an efficient bactericide and bacteriostat were determined at various pH values.

Best Preservative, anon. Glass Packer, 17, 497, 1938. A concentration of 0.09% ethyl p-hydroxybenzoic acid was found to be the best all around preservative, exerting considerable power on most classes of micro-organisms, had least taste, and sufficient solubility. Methyl ester is poor as a preservative and has a bad taste. The propyl ester is too insoluble.

Ethylene and Propylene Glycol, Preservative Props. of. J. Rae. Pharm. J., 86, 517, 1938. Study of the preservative action of propylene glycol on various solutions subject to mold growth showed that both glycols are superior to glycerin, sometimes superior to alcohol and almost alike in preservative action in sugar syrups, gelatin solution, solution tannic acid and a tragacanth mucilage. (Through Am. J. Phcy.)

Preservation with Nipagin and Nipagol, Leonila Fernando and Patrocinio Valenzuela. Rev. Filipina med. farm. 29, 151, 1938. Infusions, gum acacia solution and a preparation of tolu remained unchanged for months when preserved with 0.15% of nipagin (Me p-hydroxybenzoate) or 0.05-0.08% of nipasol (Pr p-hydroxybenzoate). (Through C. A.)

Sterility of Alcohol, L. Gershenfeld. American J. Phcy., 110, 159, 1938. One hundred and twenty-five samples of commercial alcohol, consisting of 100 samples of 95% alcohol and 25 samples of absolute alcohol, were found to be free of bacteria and spores. This is unlike conditions found in Europe, where spores or spore formers are common contaminants.

N

Hair Restorer Difficulty, anon. Perf. & Ess. Oil Record, 29, 314, 1938. It is difficult to make clear hair restorer of the lead acetate and sodium thiosulphate type. To overcome cloudiness, use a lead acetate that is free from carbonate, as well as distilled water recently boiled. Sodium thiosulphate must be present in excess to dissolve the lead thiosulphate

formed, and as much as 50% more than the required amount is recommended. Pack in tightly sealed amber bottles.

Hair Grower, anon. Glass Packer, 17, 568, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Hair and Scalp Lotions, R. G. Harry. Mfg. Perfumer 3, 1938. Treatment is divided into two parts, early and routine. The pitysporon causing Pityriasis sicca flourishes after sebaceous glands secretions are either altered or increased. Seborrhoea oleosa or oily dandruff is common and many cases of early dry dandruff later change to oily type. Eighteen formulas for various lotions are given. An antiseptic lotion for average or greasy hair consists of ti-tree oil 2 parts, isopropyl alcohol 50 parts and water 49 parts. A lotion for dry scalp can be made from: diglycol laurate 20 parts, mineral oil 50 parts and water 70 parts.

Hair Tonic Vitamin "H", anon. Glass Packer, 17, 568, 1938. Young rats suffered extensive loss of hair and skin lesions after being on a diet of zweibach. Good sources of vitamin "H" produced a rapid healing of lesions and growth of hair. Liver and kidney are both good sources of vitamin "H".

Hair Wash, Fr. 823,248, Jan. 17, 1938. A hair wash composed of cetyl alcohol 10, condensation product of a fat acid with a sulfonated organic derivative, e.g., igepon T 5, sodium metaphosphate 3, citric acid 2 and water 80%.

Hair Wash, Swiss Pat. 195,464, April 16, 1938. A hair washing composition composed of alkaline sulphoricinolate and alkali salts of phosphoric acid preferably of HPO₂.

Liquid Hair Preparations, Kleimu. Deut. Parf. Ztg., 24, 304, 1938. Five formulas for hair preparations are given. Some of these are for perfumes used in hair cosmetics.

Oil Soluble Sulphur, M. G. de Navarre. Phoenix Flame, No. 6, 23, 1938. A new oil soluble sulphur is now available which can be used in a sulphur bath preparation. It is supplied in a 20% solution.

Sulphonated Oils in Cosmetics, S. P. Jannaway. Perf. & Ess. Oil Record, 29, 292, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Vitamin Cosmetics, L. Leduc. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 199, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

P

New Sunburn Preventative, A. Calame. Seifensieder Ztg., 65, 456, 1938. The mechanism of sun tan development in the skin is described. The needed changes required to bring about formation of melanin in the skin can take place only in alkaline media and are inhibited by slightly acid pH of the white man's skin. A new trade named product offers all the advantages of these studies.

Sunburn Preventatives Can Be Too Good, anon. Givaudanian, 15, 3, 1938. The work of Fantus et al regarding cuticolor ointment is contested, on the basis of the expected merits of suntan preparations. The question argued is whether it is best to completely shut out the sun, or to allow parts of its rays to come through, especially so since the rays which burn also tan the skin.

Sun Screen, Swiss Pat. 187,246. Substituted pyrones such as esculetin, umbelliferone, daphnetin and others are useful sun screens. A satisfactory mixture can be made from umbelliferone acetic acid 10, sodium tannate 3, glycerin 10, and water to make 100 parts.

Sun Screen, D. P. 652,961 to Merck & Co. Dibenzalacetone is a better filter for sun rays of wave length 2900 to 3000 A. U. than any product in use. It is soluble in vegetable and animal oils. An example is: 0.5 to 2.5 parts dibenzalacetone in vegetable oil to which mineral oil is later added with perfume.

Sun Screen Ointments, B. Fantus, A. Bachem & H. Dyniewicz. Merck Report, 47, 17, 1938. A proposed formula for a total sunscreen is: calamine 15 grams, anh. lanolin 12.5 grams, yellow petrolatum 37.5 grams and stronger rose water to make 100 grams total. Calamine completely screens out all sunlight. A water

containing product is more effective than a completely fatty one. Yellow petrolatum works better than white petrolatum. This work is intended to make available a sunscreen formulated with official materials.

Sun Screen and Tanning Agents, Kleimu. Deutsche Parf. Ztg., 24, 222, 1938. Stambowsky's findings in testing suntan preparations are reviewed. Certain fixed oils, volatile oils and emulsifiers are useful. Sun screens can be chosen from among benzyl salicylate, phenyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, sulphonic acids or b-napthol, quinine salts, amyl salicylate, anthracene and methyl cumarin. Eleven formulas for various kinds of sun preparations follow this review.

Sun Screens and Tanning Preparations, Kleimu. Deutsche Parf. Ztg., 24, 268, 1938. A review of formulas. Pure chemicals and specialties are utilized in the preparations.

Suntan Pad, M. G. de Navarre. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 252, 1938. A larger flannel pad having a diameter of about 3½ inches is used. Either pour regular suntan oil over this, or use water mixtures. Water mixtures can be emulsions or clear liquids. The disadvantage with clear liquids is that they wash away too easily during bathing. Best color is yelloworange.

0

Arachidonic Acid, Effectiveness of, in Curing "Fat Deficiency" Disease. Osmo Turpeinen. Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med., 37, 37, 1937. (See item under Section D.)

Astringent Formulas, Joseph Kalish. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 42, 592, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Bubble Bath, M. G. deNavarre, Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 286, 1938. (See item under Section D)

Carbon Dioxide Baths, Physiological effects. F. Groedel. Arch. Phys. Therapy X-Ray, Radium, 18, 457, 1937. Carbon dioxide in baths penetrates the skin and stimulates the formation of histamine-like substan-

ces. Carbon dioxide elimination through lungs increases, as does the working capacity of the heart. (Through C. A.)

Comparative Wetting Power, anon. Soap, 14, 60, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Concrete Treatment, C. F. Mason. Chem. Ind., 43, 171, 1938. Concrete is increasingly more used in buildings, and a satisfactory treatment of it for protection is not usually considered. Ten formulas for water-proofing concrete are given. The use of such treatment makes painting easier.

Cosmetic Progress, anon. Glass Packer, 17, 568, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Covering Hexalin Odor, Anon. Seifensieder Ztg., 65, 221, 1938. When the concentration is not too great, clove or eucalyptus oils or amyl acetate may aid in overcoming the difficult aroma.

Foam Bath, B.P. 484, 097. (See item under Section D.)

Foam Bath, anon. Mig. Perjumer, 3, 292, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Glass Cleaners, C. A. Taylor. Soap, 14, No. 1. Commercial glass cleaning products are described in detail. Among cleansers mentioned are alcohol and ammoniacal types. A useful mixture consists of 4% trisodium phosphate in water.

Gums in Cosmetics, Florentin. Reichstoffind. 13, 176, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Gums, Identification, J. H. Cannon. J. Asso. Official Agr. Chem., 20, 588, 1938. (See item under Section A.)

Insect Repellents, W. Rehdern. Deutesche Parf. Ztg., 24, 265, 1938. (See item under Section G.)

Liquid Oil Preparations, J. Augustin. Reichstoffind. 13, 168, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Make-Up for the Eyes, H. Hilfer. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 43, 576, 1938. (See item under Section D.) Making Stable Creams, Thorpe W. Deakers. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 43, 39, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Metal Corrosion, M. G. de Navarre. Phoenix Flame, No. 5, 25, 1938. Sodium silicate, if used in water supplies, will prevent corrosion even in brass pipes. Traces of iron can be removed with the silicate simultaneous with the corrosion treatment.

Oil Soluble Sulphur, M. G. deNavarre. *Phoenix Flame*, No. 6, 23, 1938. (See item under Section O.)

Petrolatum and Wool Fat Cause No Hair Growth, anon. J. A.M.A. through D.T.N. 13, No. 20, 53, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Propylene Glycol Toxicity, J. H. Weatherby & H. B. Haag. J. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 27, 466, 1938. In rats the fatal dose is 33.5 grams by mouth, 22.5 grams by injection under the skin and 6.8 grams intravenously. In rabbits the intravenous toxic dose is 6.5 grams. All fatal doses in grams per kilogram of animal weight. Other studies on chronic toxicity are given.

Powder Measurer, R. P. Woodehouse. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed.* 10, 423, 1938. (See item under Section Q).

Triethanolamine, Properties of, A. Bertholit, G. Amoureaux and F. van Deinse. *Bull. Soc. Chem. Biol.* 18, 652, 1936. (See item under Section M.)

Water Resistant Wax Polishes, H. F. Roberston & A. L. Wilson. Chemical Industries, 43, 290, 1938. The use of morpholine as an emulsifying agent and solute for resins is described. Formulas for liquid wax polishes utilizing both morpholine and resins are given.

Window Cleaning Fluid. Can. Pat. 372,703, March 22, 1938. A mixture of diethylene glycol (8 ounces to the gallon of fluid) along with a little alcohol and perfume with enough water to make the desired volume.

Windshield Cleaner, anon. Seifensieder Ztg., 65, 302, 1938. A useful cleaner can be made from 5 parts triethanolamine, 3 parts alcohol, 22 parts glycerine and 60 parts water. When uniform, make a paste of soft tripoli and add. The suspension is to be shaken before use.

R

Absorption Bases, J. Kalish & H. Abrams. Drug & Cosmetic Ind., 43, 298, 1938. (See item under Section

Arachidonic Acid, Effectiveness of, in Curing "Fat Deficiency" Disease. Osmo Turpeinen. Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med., 37, 37, 1937. (See item under Section D.)

Cholesterins and Their Reactions, H. Schwarz. Seif. Ztg., 65, 474, 1938. The chemistry of cholesterol and its esters is reviewed. References to the literature and to standard tests is made. Products described are cholesterin, oxycholesterin, metacholesterin, lanosterin and agnosterin.

Green Turtle Oil, T. Green & T. P. Hilditch. Analyst, 63, 442, 1938. Fat from the green turtle Chelona mydas Linn. showed the following characteristics: saponification equiv. 265.9; acid value 3.2; iodine value 66.1; and unsaponifiable 1.5. Comparative figures obtained by other workers for special kinds of turtle are included. Other figures give the general structure of glycerides of green turtle fat.

Higher Fatty Alcohols and Acids, Superiority to Lanolin. E. Bourdet. Revue des Marques, 16, 20, 1938. (See item under Section Q.)

pH of Sulfonated Oils, Determination of, G. Parsy. J. Soc. Leather Trades Chem., 21, 261, 1937. The pH of an emulsion of a sulfonated oil is affected by the mode of preparation of the emulsion, but not by the temperature or time of keeping. The pH values determined by the quinhydrone electrode are in agreement with those given by the glass electrode, and those by the colorimeter are 0.5 less than the latter. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Photochemical Studies of Rancidity, M. R. Coe. Oil & Soap, 15, 230,

1938. A theory is set forth for the mechanism of rancidification which is based on a disrupted photosynthesis in the case of vegetable oils and on the photosensitizing action of haemoglobin or other animal pigments that may be present in small amounts in animal fats such as lard. Nascent hydrogen is believed to be liberated from the photosensitizer (chlorophyll or animal pigment) which unites with molecular oxygen to form loosely combined or nascent hydrogen peroxide. This unstable peroxide unites with the unsaturated bond of the triglyceride to form a glyceride peroxide which in turn splits into an aldehyde and forms the rancid cpd.

Rancidity. Chem. Age, 38, 263, 1938. Inhibitors of rancidity are divided into three groups: (1) the acid type, (2) hydroquinone, and inhibitols, and (3) the phenolic type, including alpha-naphthol, pyrogallol, catechol and others. Of the naphthols, the alpha-compound is a powerful antioxidant, the beta, weak. Substituted amines are very active.

Sesame Oil, anon. la Parf. Moderne, 32, 85, 1938. Sesame oil has been used in cosmetics a long time. Physical and chemical constants are mentioned. Sesame oil will not turn rancid, and is soluble in mineral and vegetable oils. It can be used in all cosmetics. Its use in replacing sweet almond oil has met with success.

Spermaceti and Higher Alcohols from Sperm Oil, T. A. Belova, Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo, 13, 21, 1937. After hydrogenating sperm oil, spermaceti of standard quality was obtained. Cetyl alcohol produced by the Lang method using potassium hydroxide and complete saponification, gave a colorless product after precipitation of the soaps with barium chloride instead of calcium chloride. Higher alcohols can be obtained from hydrogenated sperm oil by refluxing with a 15% alcoholic potassium hydroxide for 1 hour, diluting the resulting mixture with 95% ethyl alcohol and precipitating with hot 25% barium chloride. The higher alcohols are removed from the residue with alcohol, and decolorized with carbon. (Through C. A.)

Sulfonated Oils, Fractionation and Composition. Ralph Hart. Ind. Eng.

Chem., 29, 177, 1938. A rapid and reliable procedure is given for the quantitative fractionation or separation of the various fatty components contained in sulfonated saponifiable oils. Data obtained as a result of the application of this method to samples of commercial sulfonated olive and castor oils indicate that the reaction between concentrated sulfuric acid and a fatty glyceride is comparatively simple and that no polymers, or very little, are formed. These findings are contrary to the generally accepted view of the sulfonation reaction. The probable composition of each of the fractions separated is given and the probable course of the sulfonation reaction is represented by an equation.

Sulphoneted Oils in Cosmetics, S. P. Jannaway. Perf. & Ess. Oil Record, 29, 292, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Tea Seed Oil, Japanese. Chemist & Druggist, 128, 3021, 1938. Oil is obtained from Camelia japonica, C. sasanqua, and C. theifera. Seeds of the first two varieties contain 30 to 35% oil. The new Japanese process is reduced to less than 1 hour producing an oil with 0.1% free acid, compared to 44% by former methods. The oil closely resembles olive oil except in unsaponifiable matter. (Through Amer. J. Phcy.)

Wool Fat, J. Davidsohn and A. Davidsohn. Mfg. Chemist, 9, 275, 1938. Wool fat is a natural material used as a starting point of many preparations. Methods of manufacture and refining in the modern plants with special references to products used in the pharmaceutical industries. In lanolin cholesterol is less plentiful than isocholesterol, the latter being found in amounts ranging from 15 to 20%. Solubilities and uses of cholesterol conclude the article.

Wool Fat. Ger. 656,556, Feb. 11, 1938. Wool fat is split up by, (a), subjecting to a long steam-distillation at about 400°, (b) saponifying the distillate with NaOH and steam-distilling at reduced pressure. The residue is fatty acids and is recovered by treatment with H₂SO₄.

Wool Fat, Composition of, A. Heiduschka and E. Nier. Cerotic

acid has been obtained from the fatty acid mixture by saponifying wool fat with alcoholic caustic potash. It was identical with the product isolated from beeswax. Lanocric acid separated had m. p. 102.5° C. Ceryl alcohol, isocholesterol and cholesterol were isolated from the unsaponifiable fraction of wool fat by several crystallizations. No carnaubyl alcohol could be detected. (Through A. J. Ph., 110, 1938, 158.)

Wool Fat, Voluminously Swellable Product from. U. S. pat. 2,-100,067, Nov. 23, 1937. Wool fat is saponified at atmospheric temperature with a mixture of alcoholic potash and petroleum ether. The mixture is separated from insoluble substances and treated with water, whereby a new conversion product of wool fat is precipitated. The product swells in water and is useful as a constituent of cosmetic salves and creams.

S

After-shaving Lotion, W. Poucher. Mfg. Perf., 3, 162, 1938. The following is recommended. Boracic acid 20 parts, carbitol 30 parts, perfume compound 5 parts, menthol 1% in alcohol 45 parts, and witch hazel extract 900 parts. Dissolve the perfume compound in the solution of menthol. Dissolve the boric acid in the remaining liquids. Mix and filter. Tint a fresh color if desired.

Astringent Shaving Cream, anon. Seifensieder Ztg., 65, 262, 1938. Because of the incompatibility of ordinary styptic or astringent materials, none of these can be used in soap. Adrenalin seems to be the only possible material that can be useful in the amounts used.

Dry Shave Lotion, anon. Mjg. Perjumer, 3, 228, 1938. It is suggested that experiments include the use of the usual astringents such as salts of aluminum, tannin and witch hazel.

Shaving Preparations, J. Davidsohn. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 1938. The qualities required in a shaving product are reviewed. Twelve formulas for various shaving preparations include the following for a soap type product:

cocoanut oil 18, olive oil 13, castor oil 5, stearin 45, caustic potash 38° Be.45, glycerine 6 and water 45. Formulas and descriptions are of European type.

T

Fat Absorption, F. L. Breusch. Biochem. Z., 293, 280, 1937. Contrary to other findings, saturated fatty acids with sixteen or more carbon atoms, and oleic presence of bile acid salts, either as colloidal aqueous solutions or as soaps. Sodium oleate, however, diffuses through cellophane. Saturated fatty acids with less than sixteen carbon atoms were diffusible through parchment in inverse proportion to their molecular weight. Linoleic and ricinoleic acids were also diffusible. The soaps were more readily diffusible than colloidal solutions of the free fatty acids in bile acid salts. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Skin Absorption, D. I. Macht. J.A.M.A., 409, 1938. After experimenting with a group of fats and oils, it was found that none were particularly effective with the exception of hydrous lanolin which seemed better than the other materials. The value of fats and oils is that they act as emollients and also hold the medicament at the point of application. Numerous essential oils and aromatic chemicals were found to be easily absorbed. Some volatile oils were used as vehicles for more potent These experiments also drugs. showed that normal skin and mucous membrane were more efficient in absorbing medicaments than broken

Skin Absorption, J. J. Seelman. through D.T.N., 13, No. 15, 31, 1938. The word "absorption" should be used only when absorption of agents to the blood stream is meant. The word "penetration" should be used to indicate penetration of medicaments through or into the skin. Macht's conclusions on absorption depended on systematic action, whereas penetration cannot be measured in these terms.

Skin Absorption, A. L. L. Silver. Mfg. Chemist, 9, 246, 1938. First manifestation of skin absorption of poisonous material is dermatitis.

Many well known solvents are absorbed. Skin protectives and barier substances are recommended.

Skin Absorption of Drugs, A. R. Bliss. D.T.N., 13, No. 17, 32, 1938. Properties and power of drugs affects absorption rather than the vehicle. If at all absorbable, the vehicle will not affect absorption very much. As a result of experiments conducted in the last six or seven years using bases of petrolatum, lard, hydrous lanolin, cetyl alcohol, mutton suet, goose grease, mineral oil, cotton seed oil, lard oil, olive oil, amyl alcohol, and capryllic alcohol, Dr. Bliss finds that ordinary alcohol is the best vehicle.

U

Dermatitis, Tung Oil. M. W. Swaney. Ind. Eng. Chem., 30, 514, 1938. Allergy is usually caused by vapors of the heated oil. Allergic symptoms are most noticeable about the eyes and face, and are accompanied by a reddening of the skin which itches and burns violently.

Dry Shaver Dermatitis, J. Shellow. J.A.M.A., 110, 1748, 1938. The author reports three severe cases and four others among users of dry shavers. Dermatitis follows trauma due to too vigorous massaging of the razor over the face in a desire to obtain a close shave.

Eczema Due to Tree Leaves, V. Genner & P. Bonnevie. Arch. Dermat. & Syph., 37, 583, 1938. Etherial oils, resins, balsams and other matters of vegetable origin can cause an eczematous condition. G. & B. found the leaves of the magnolia tree caused these eruptions induced by juice of the tree vaporizing from the leaf. Elm leaves also were found to cause the same condition.

V

Cuticle Cream, anon. Drug & Cosm. Ind., 43, 1938, p. 115. Useful cuticle cream may be made from a formula including lanolin, petrolatum and water. Thus, lanolin 45 parts, petrolatum 20 parts and water 35 parts emulsified together will give a softening preparation.

W

Face Masks, H. Janistyn. Seifenseider Ztg., 65, 264, 1938. Twenty formulas for face mask preparations are given, with a review of the action of materials used in formulation.

Newer Face Masks, M.G. deNavarre. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 277, 1938. Properties of bentonite, fuller's earth, powdered almond meal, milk powder, kaolin, sulphonated oils, honey and glucose and gelanthum are reviewed. Face masks are classified as (a) astringent (b) stimulating (c) bleaching and (d) blackhead packs. Useful ALL PURPOSE MASK is made from bentonite 14 parts, glycerine 2 parts, sulphonated castor oil 5 parts and water to make 100 parts. A good astringent mask is made from zinc phenolsulphonate 5 parts, boric acid 1 part and clay such as bentonite qs. Formulas for STIMULATING MASK based on balsam Peru 1-5 parts, glyceryl monostearate 12 parts, castor oil 5 parts, spermaceti 5 parts and water to make 100 parts is given. A BLEACHING MASK can be made from 93 parts of all purpose mask, 5 parts zinc peroxide and 2 parts titanium oxide. A WAX MASK is made from melting together equal parts of beeswax and paraffin, color and perfume qs. A BLACKHEAD preparation consists of starch 20, soap powder 30, pumice or talc 50, with notes on granulation.

X

Athletes Foot Powder, D. T. Prehn. Drug Trade News, 13, No. 18, 29, 1938. A powder tried among 576 Navy men showed complete recovery from athletes foot disease. The powder is rubbed into the affected area and is composed of: salicylic acid 5 grams, menthol 2 grams, camphor 8 grams, boric acid 50 grams, and starch 35 grams. Sodium thiosulphate solutions previously tried did not prove as effective as the above formula.

Foot Preparations, R. H. Auch. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 249, 1938. Part one of the series on foot products. Formulation of soaps and baths is

described. Corn remedy formulas are given. These are based on either colloidion or a special 40 second cotton in ethyl acetate.

Foot Preparations, R. H. Auch. Mfg. Perfumer, 3, 287, 1938. Foot powders find wide application both as deodorants and as antiperspirants. A table showing that 100 parts of the following powders will absorb moisture without becoming visibly damp is: starch 80, kaolin 73, fuller's earth 70, ppt. chalk 65, talc 61 and prep. chalk 53. All figures refer to parts of water absorbed by 100 parts of powder. A foot powder can be made from 50 parts cornstarch, 25 parts sulphur and 25 parts talc. Two formulas for foot preparation perfumes are given.

Y

Permanent Waving, D.P. 127, 663, 5-6-34. The permanent waving fluid is composed of keratin activated by a precipitant such as sodium chloride. Thus 40 grams keratin in 250 grams of 96% alcohol is dissolved by adding 1,000 grams of strong ammonia water and 40 grams of sodium chloride. The mixture is cooked and filtered. To the filtrate an equal part of sodium sulphide 6% solution is added.

Permanent Waving Preparation, D.R.P., 659, 120. A permanent waving product can be made from the condensation product of acetone and sodium bisulphite, to which 1% of fatty alcohol sulphonate is added. Five per cent of this mixture in water gives a useful solution. Other ingredients of use are polysaccharides, cellulose derivatives, mucilages and other protective materials.

Permanent Waving Solution, anon. Mfg. Chemist, 9, 268, 1938. The following formulas are suggested: (a) potassium carbonate 1½ ounces, borax 5 dram and water 20 ounces. (b) strong ammonia water 1 ounce, borax 1 dram and water to make 2 ounces. Make by dissolving the ingredients.

Permanent Wave Solutions, J. P. Sarensen. Drug & Cosm. Ind., 43, 160, 1938. A short discussion of formulation of permanent waving solutions.





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NEWS AND EVENTS

Regulations Under Food Drug & Cosmetic Act Ready

The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture has prepared for publication a list of the general regulations under the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Suggestions for changes in these regulations will be considered at a public hearing scheduled for sometime in November.

All sections of the new act which go into effect next June are covered in these regulations. However, such subjects as food standards, color certification, and other specific provisions are not included. These will be covered in a later publication.

Service and Office Employes Are Under Wage Hour Law

Maintenance workers, watchmen, clerks, stenographers and messengers employed in interstate commerce industries are subject to the new wage hour law when it becomes effective October 24, according to an interpretive ruling made October 13 by Elmer Andrews, administrator. Accordingly, question three on page 33 of this issue should be answered "Yes". The ruling was made after that page had been printed. It was held that workers in service and office categories are engaged in capacities necessary to production.

Food, Drug & Cosmetic Law to be Discussed in Chicago Oct. 18-21

The Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States will hold their Fortysecond Annual Conference on October 18 to 21 inclusive, at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Virgil M. Chapman will discuss the intent and purposes of the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and Hon. W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Food and Drug Administration, will discuss the law from the administrative standpoint. On October 20, the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act will also be discussed from the viewpoint of the pharmacist, the cosmetic and food industries, and the consumer.

Special reports will be made by the Chairmen of various committees of the Association on beverage standards and regulations, common food infection, dangerous drugs and cosmetics as handled by local authorities, and other subjects.

Uses of Glass to be Featured At Glass Center at World's Fair

The multitudinous and unusual uses of glass in the sciences, medicine and chemistry will be featured



Proposed Glass Exhibit Building

in the Glass Center at the New York World's Fair, 1939. The Glass Center will be constructed primarily of glass and will house the combined exhibits of the Corning Glass Works. Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Its 108 foot tower will be constructed of blue plate glass and glass block. A hot glass furnace and a fibre making machine in actual operation will be among other highlights of the exhibit.

Consumers Add Hot Water to Make Toilet Creams

Dr. Herman Goodman has assigned a patent to Cosmetic Research, Inc., New York, N. Y., covering cream bases to which the consumer need only add hot water. The bases are substantially water-free concentrates containing emulsifiers of the type of triethanolamine which form emulsions upon the addition of water. Hand, cleansing, cold and shaving creams may be made in this way, it is stated.

Price Maintenance Defended at Drug Chain Convention

The charge that fair trade laws have raised prices of nationally advertised brands was denied at the convention of the National Asso.

of Drug Chains held at Rye, N. Y., September 18-21. R. D. Keim, vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, presided over the meetings. An attack against misleading retail advertising which intimated that fair trade raises prices was given by Herman L. Brooks, president of the Toilet Goods Asso. and general manager of Coty, Inc. He declared that in one particular advertisement, 75% of the products mentioned were still priced at the same figure as before fair trade. Samuel N. Antonow, president of Vadsco Sales Corp., remarked that "fair trade cannot be expected to perform miracles.'

Weight Reducing Preparation with Dinitrocresol Attacked by F.T.C.

The U. S. District Court in Chicago has enjoined the Hartman chain of drug stores and Harry Gorov of Chicago, from disseminating any advertisement for the purpose of inducing the purchase of a weight-reducing remedy designated "281", which allegedly may be injurious to the health of the user by causing loss or serious impairment of eyesight. A temporary restraining order previously had been entered against the defendants. According to medical authority, dinitrocresol, the effective ingredient in "281", may cause cataracts.

Coutlee Discusses Advertising Control as Essential to Business

The committee of judges of the Direct Mail Advertising Asso. has selected Merck & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., as one of the 50 Direct Mail Leaders of 1938, according to an announcement made by Douglas Wakefield Coutlee, advertising director of the company. The award was made on the basis of outstanding direct mail literature employed in the professional promotion of several Merck medical products including Cebione, Tryparsamide, Mecholyl, Erythrol Tetranitrate, and Pyridium. The Merck Report, a magazine for physicians and pharmacists, edited by Mr. Coutlee, was also included in the winning presentation.

The Direct Mail Advertising Association held its annual meeting at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, September 28

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to 30th. As one of the speakers on the program devoted to "furnishing a prescription for profits," Mr. Coutlee discussed the importance of "Advertising Control" as an essential to successful business.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. Acquires Another Resin Company

The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., which recently entered the synthetic resin industry through the acquisition of the business of Robert Rauh, Inc., announces a further expansion in that field by the purchase of Stroock & Wittenberg Corp. All the business of the two purchased companies, in both natural and synthetic resins, will be handled by the Stroock & Wittenberg Corp. from its office at 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., under the personal direction of A. J. Wittenberg president.

Doerr's Idea Grows Into Nation Wide Business

The distinctive service rendered by the Glass Products Co., Vineland, N. J., in supplying medi-





Lee Renner

A. W. Doerr

cal and perfume glassware is the culmination of an idea originated by A. W. Doerr about twenty years ago. Today the company does business all over the United States, supplying its specialized glassware made according to the unique standards established by Mr. Doerr when he founded the company. The factory and offices are located in Vineland. Mr. Doerr is president and Lee Renner, his son-in-law is associated with him in the management of the business. Mr. Doerr's hobby is fishing; and Mr. Renner's is color photography. In his collection he has some interesting pictures which he took in Cape Cod and in Florida during the past year.

Barnes Joins Fritzsche Quarter of a Century Club

Taking in its second twenty-five-year member within a month, Fritzsche Brothers' Quarter of a Century Club celebrated the occasion fittingly with a luncheon at Charles Restaurant on Monday, September 19th. The Club's newest member is William Barnes, manager of the firm's Sub-Division Laboratory. The gathering was presided over by F. H. Leonhardt, president, who presented Mr. Barnes with a substantial Government Bond on behalf of the executives and a gold wrist watch from his fellow employees.

The Club's membership now totals eleven. Those attending the luncheon besides Mr. Leonhardt and the honored guest were Misses Mary Neary and Mae Caufield and Messrs. W. A. R. Welcke, 1st vice president and treasurer, R. R. Redanz, assistant treasurer, Thomas Coyle, Francis Riley and Robert Waugh. Vice presidents George L. Ringel and Ben F. Zimmer were absent from the city and unable to attend.

Carr Lowrey Glass Co. Opens New Main Factory

Climaxing a half century of fine glass making, the Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., Baltimore, Md. has opened its new main factory building on the Patapsco River at Westport. The main building, approximately 89 feet wide by 140 feet long, contains a new tank for the production of glass containers for perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations and drugs.

The tank has a capacity of approximately 45 tons of glass per day, which is formed into bottles by seven Hartford Empire I-S machines. With the addition of this large unit, the company's production facilities have been greatly increased. Equipped with modern glass manufacturing and handling machinery, the factory embodies many striking features. The building which is of corrugated steel construction has unusually large window areas and provides excellent arrangement for ventilation, making ideal working conditions for employees. The new melting tank which is heated by producer gas has a 125 foot stack of self-supporting steel type with base diameter of 101/2 feet.

The entire new building stands on made ground extending out into the Patapsco River with the construction foundation mounted on piles.

In conjunction with the company officials, the new building and layout was designed and engineered by the Amsler-Morton Co. of Pittsburgh.

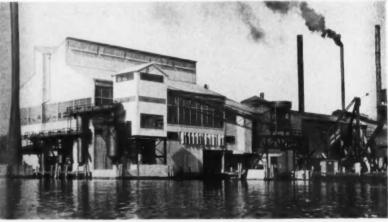
Much credit for this major improvement is due Carl G. Hilgenberg, executive chairman, George F. Lang, president, as well as Walter R. Leach, secretary and general manager, and Charles B. Garwood, general plant superintendent.

A. H. Wirz, Inc. Adds New Internal Wax Coating Unit for Tubes

A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa., has just added a new internal wax coating unit to its present lacquer equipment for protective internal coating of collapsible tubes. The new machinery, one of the earliest installations of its kind, is to be used in a special new process developed with a wax base, which has been found successful for products containing milk of magnesia and other active ingredients. In addition to preventing corrosion, the internal wax coating reduces the possibility of seepage.

Flavoring Essences Exhibited in London

Flavoring essences were much in evidence at the Chocolate and Confectionery Exhibition, which opened at Earls Court, London, early in September. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., showed examples of their fruit concentrates and eesi-flow fruit concentrates, prepared in their new fruit factory concerning which details were published in the August issue of The American Perfumer. Each day, visitors to the Bush stand were able to see an excellent film, the production of which



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must bring you a satisfactory profit— but above all must possess merit and distinction.

Our own formulas are the result of thirty years of experience-but we can develop your formulas if you so prefer.

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Check in the appended list the items you wish to stock, or send for one of our confidential price lists. This carries no obligation to purchase.



We list only the fast selling items. If what you need is not listed, let us know and we will advise you promptly regarding it!

CREAMS

Acne All Purpose Bleach Cleansing Cocoa Butter Cold

Foundation Lemon Tissue Beauty Mask Clay Pack Deodorant

SUNDRIES Rouge Compact Lip Sticks

Cream Rouge Eye Shadow Dusting Powder Deodorant

Sundries (Cont'd) Liquids (Cont'd' After Shave Lotion

LIQUIDS

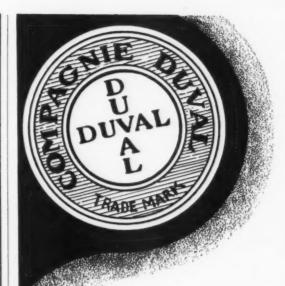
Perfumes Toilet Water Shampoo Hair Tonic Lotions Skin Tonics Astringent

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does great credit to the member of the firm responsible, entitled "Fruit and Flavour", showing all stages in the manufacture of the new Bush essences from fruit farm to packing room. New products displayed included a fruit salad essence, a new paregoric flavor, an essence of Californian pear (very delicate in flavor), samples of American peppermint oil, a new highgrade vanilla essence, and a rhubarb essence for boiled sweets. Although stewed rhubarb is a popular English dish, the use of the rhubarb flavor in confectionery seems to be quite a new departure, and the delicate flavor of the new product should be appreciated by those who like the rhubarb flavor.

To illustrate their harmless colors for confectionery use, the firm staged a novel display taking the form of an artificial rainbow made of pulled sugar. Fifteen different colors were represented.

Polak and Schwarz, Ltd., had a good display of fruit flavors in both fluid and paste form, including strawberry, wild strawberry, black currant, loganberry, and a particularly fine, absolutely pure raspberry. The wild strawberry flavor is worthy of special comment, as many epicures consider wild strawberries as superior in flavor to the cultivated varieties.

Other interesting essences shown by this firm included those of cocoa Arriba, Dutch cocoa (very spicy in character), coffee, etc. Terpeneless oils were also displayed.

Fredk. Boehn, Ltd., in addition to other products, showed a number of concentrated purees and true fruit extracts manufactured by The Blanke-Bear Extract and Preserving Co., of St. Louis, Mo., including orange, lime, raspberry and strawberry. The fine quality of these products is recognized in Great Britain, though price tends to limit demand.

Stevenson and Howell, Ltd., on a stand distinguished by the spaciousness and artistry of its two reception rooms, showed various pure fruit, compounded, and synthetic flavoring essences, and also floral aromas; while Cooke, Tweedale and Lindsay, Ltd., had a display of various essences of interest to the confectionery trade.

Factor Mexicano Producing Lime and Zapotilla Oils

Factor Mexicano S. A. of Mexico City, Mexico is producing lime oil pressed and distilled. Its main plant is in Colima, Col. and is in charge of Major Guy Boschke, president of the company. Another plant is located at Acapulco, Gro. Zapotilla oil (Colocarpum mammosum) a fixed oil from the kernel of the fruit, is also produced.

This oil is little known in the United States. Miguel Espinosa E. is located in the main office in Mexico City.

Chicago Has Inter-city Golf Tournament

The annual tournament for the Fort Dearborn Golf Trophy took place on September 16 at the Olympia Hills Golf and Country Club, Chicago. Members of the Chicago Drug & Chemical Assn., Chicago Soap, Perfumery & Extract Assn., and the Allied Drug & Cosmetic Assn. participated. The Allied Drug & Cosmetic contingent won by a 33% margin. The tournament was well partied by Chicago hosts. Four reels of colored movies were taken which will be shown at the October 26th meeting of the Allied Drug & Cosmetic Assn.



Candid snaps of members of the Chicago drug and cosmetic associations at the annual golf tournament: I. J. Parise, William White and W. Elliott; 2. Robert Holland and Edward Derby; 3. G. Carlisle, Burton T. Bush and A. R. Vicary; 4. Geo. Epstein and Robert Hereford (scorer); 5. G. Horsfiel, W. Lowry; 6. O. Wagner, G. Hofer; 7. R. K. Snow. Robot photos by Don Metville

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Window of the new Mary Chess shop showing flower pieces and mantle in the rear.

Mary Chess Moves to New Premises

Mary Chess has outgrown her shop on East 66 St. and has opened new quarters at 334 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. The new shop is paneled in Old English pine. Above the mantle piece in the rear is an 18th Century picture and on either side are unique flower pieces made by Mary Chess herself. The parchment flowers are painted in their true colors and are botanically correct in every detail. A collection of rare old 19th century pressed glass bottles appears in the window of the shop and inside may be found a collection of rare and beautiful 17th, 18th, and 19th century scent "Chessmen" the new line for hottles. men is also on display.

To Sell Cosmetics Only On Doctors' Prescriptions

Dr. F. G. Crandall, believing that cosmetics should be sold only by prescription, has organized Physicians Formula Cosmetics, Inc. with headquarters at 3823 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. The company will make non-allergic cosmetics to be sold on doctor's prescriptions only.

Procter & Gamble Co. Agrees to Modify Claims for Drene

The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue certain representations in the sale of its shampoo products, Drene and Special Drene for dry hair.

Under the stipulation, the company will stop advertising that it is impossible to produce another shampoo which will be as safe, pure, mild or beautifying as Drene; that its shampoos are the only ones which will completely remove excess oil, dirt and perspiration accumulations from the hair, or which are non-alkaline, and that use of either of its products will make dyed hair natural looking, unless this assertion is

specifically limited to those cases in which the hair is unnatural in appearance due to incomplete cleansing or lime soap deposit.

The company also stipulates that it will cease comparing its preparations with "ordinary" shampoos in any way which imports or implies that such comparison is true as regards all other shampoos.

Under its stipulation, the company reports that last year it voluntarily discontinued several representations such as, that use of the product brings new health to the hair, banishes dandruff and helps bring about a normal moderate functioning of the oil glands.

McCormick & Co. Promotes Friendship in Original Way

In line with their "Friendliness in business" plan, Mc-Cormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., have re-decorated their reception rooms on

the seventh floor of their plant to represent "Friendship Court" in early English style. Guests, visitors, and salesmen are invited to enjoy a cup of tea served by a charming hostess who wears an Elizabethan costume to harmonize with the old world setting which includes oriel windows, half timber and mortar walls, and a huge door which is a modification of the entrance to the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. The purpose of the court is to emphasize the fact that there is a place for courtesy and friendliness in business; and that they foster efficient as well as pleasant relations.

A. E. Dubey, Jr. Now Sales Manager for James B. Horner, Inc.

James B. Horner, Inc. of 215 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., one of the oldest firms in the essential oil business having been established in 1865, announces the appointment of A. E. Dubey, Jr. as sales manager. Mr. Dubey has had several years' experience in the industry having spent some years with Ungerer & Co. He was for the past two years vice president and a director of Firmenich & Co., New York.

Canadian Perfumers Resume Meetings October 17

The Association of Canadian Perfumers and Manufacturers of Toilet Articles will hold its first meeting this fall at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, October 17. Norman Dahl is chairman of the Toron-



CANDID SNAPS OF YACHT PARTY GIVEN BY DAVID BENNETT

David A. Bennett, president of Albert Verley, Inc., Chicago, Ill., gave a little party aboard his yacht, the Nedra "B", on Lake Michigan September 17. The guests included members of the Detroit contingent who had participated in the Inter-City Golf Tournament held at Olympia Fields, Chicago, the day before. The photograph above shows the party at dinner. The small photographs to the right is a close-up taken of the host himself. Robot photographs by Don Melville



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Velizar Bagaroff Otto of Rose is again available in all markets under his own label.

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to group and M. Carmichael is president. Rex Frost, well-known news commentator, will speak on the European situation.

Monsanto Plastics Div. New Name for Old Company

The Fiberloid Division of Monsanto Chemical Co., Indian Orchard, Mass. henceforth will be known as Plastics Division, Monsanto Chemical Co. according to announcement by John C. Brooks, vice president in charge. Fiberloid was acquired by Monsanto on April 1, its former management and personnel being continued without change.

Carr-Lowrey Glass Co. Entertains New York Sales Staff

The Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., Baltimore, Md., entertained members of the New York sales staff



Party Landing at Gibson Island

October 1 with a trip through the recently completed extension to the factory and a boat trip down the Chesapeake Bay.

Following the inspection of the new



Inspecting Unit in New Factory

Charles B. Garwood, general superintendent explains the automatic batch-feeding mechanism in the new tank to Guy Lloyd and Paul Scott of New York.

building and equipment, the party boarded the boat and later had dinner on Gibson Island. Hosts to the party were George F. Lang, president; Carl G. Hilgenberg, executive chairman; and Walter R. Leach, secretary and general manager. Those attending the party from the New York office included Albert C. Burgund, manager; Frank J. Bennett; Philip Guy Lloyd; Paul deB. Scott; Carl R. Hilgenberg; C. Edward Hilgenberg; and Louis P. Gfroerer.

New York Performances of Lenthéric Ballet

"La Danse des Parfums Lenthéric", the ballet program interpreting six of Lenthéric's best known perfumes which was so well received while on tour, came east to give five New York performances. Two performances were given at John Wanamaker's on September 13 and 14; one was given at Frederick Loeser's, Brooklyn, and two at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on September 27, 28 and 30. The last performance was an extra one, arranged to accommodate the large number of requests for tickets.

The individuality and mood of each perfume was expressed in the choreography after Sergei B. Popeloff, ballet master of the Cleveland Ballet, and staged by Harold C. Martins, art director of the same ballet company. M. Durel Dugas, perfume stylist of Lenthéric, through his narration, ellaborated on each perfume represented.

International Drug Club for All in the Industry

The International Drug Club, a social and trade relations phase of the drug industry's participation in the New York World's Fair, was projected before the N.W.D.A. September 29. Chief among the interesting features of the club is the fact that retail druggists from all over the United States and Canada will have membership on an equal basis with drug manufacturers and wholesalers, thereby marking the first time in history when every phase of the drug industry has been joined in a program to present an industrial picture to the public.

F. H. Leonhardt's Announce Daughter's Bethrothal

F. H. Leonhardt, president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., and Mrs. Leonhardt have announced the engagement of their daughter. Dorothea Louise Leonhardt, to Dr. Edward Stroh, Jr. of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stroh of Sunbury, Pa.

Miss Leonhardt is a graduate of Friend's Academy, Locust Valley, L. I. She also attended Bradford Junior College and the Finch School.

Dr. Stroh attended Bucknell University and Franklin & Marshall College. He is a graduate of the School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, and is now practicing Oral Surgery in New York City. He is a member of the Mask and Wig Club of the University,



Dorothea Louise Leonhardt

also the Rotary Club of New York City. The wedding is expected to take place during the coming winter.

Chicago Perfumery, Soap & Extract Assn. has Bowling League

The bowling committee of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Assn., Inc., has formed an A.B.C. sanctioned bowling league which began bowling September 21 for a 28-week season. At the end of the season, prizes total \$515.00 will be awarded to the winners in the eight teams of five members each. Officers of the league are: R. F. McClellan, president; L. A. Solo, vice president; S. J. Vance, secretary-treasurer.

Bims Conclude Golf Matches with Record Attendance

Rain failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the Bims who gathered at the Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J., October 6 for the final golf match and dinner of the season. The gathering numbered 161, a record for the season.

Following the dinner, Alexander Henderson proposed a vote of thanks to Martin Schultes, Harry Griffiths and Charles Darr for the splendid entertainment provided during the season. Following this, Mr. Henderson kept the audience in a high pitch of merriment with his comments on the day's activities. He was followed by a professional entertainer whose version of the same subject was supplemented by Charles Welch.

The grand prize drawn from the hat was awarded to Samuel Jones. Winners of golf prizes were: A. F. Kammer, Jr., Paul Douglas, A. G. Kahn, Paul Scott, Wallace Bush, Bud Keeley, A. D. Henderson, J. E. Valentine, D.

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- ing, etc.
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Schwartzman, W. H. Davison, Frank Fanning, H. J. Kellerer, Russell Boland, James Leyden, Irving Goodwin, John Gabrielson, A. J. Dedrick, Leslie Olsen, Calvin Robbins, Charles Macauley, J. Smith, Peter Forsman, Fred Butz, Stanley Sapery, Karl Voss, Warren Brown and Charles Tanner.

Several dinners during the winter will be arranged, according to present plans.

COMING MEETINGS

- Oct. 21-22—Fall Meeting and Golf Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, Skytop Lodge, Skytop-inthe-Poconos, Pa.
- Oct. 26-28 Glass Container Assn., Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- Oct. 31-Nov. 4—American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Port of Authority Bldg., New York, N. Y.

TRADE JOTTINGS

M. G. deNavarre's article in the September issue, "The New Powder Creams," brought forth the interesting fact that the Dawn of Hollywood, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., anticipated this growing trend to "shiny make-up" early in 1934 when they brought out their "Luminous Dawn" make-up. With this line, they advocated "shiny make-up" for a more youthful appearance.

The outstanding feature of the 46th Anniversary sale at Stix, Bauer & Fuller department store, St. Louis, Mo., was a newspaper advertising campaign which suggested stocking up toilet goods for Christmas gifts. The response was so great that it was necessary to cable for re-orders on the merchandise brought from Europe. Higher priced merchandise went fastest.

Parfums Weil Paris, Inc., New York. N. Y., on the occasion of the visit of the British princesses received this cable: "In the doll trousseau sent by the French nation to the two little British princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, were two ermine capes made by Weil the furrier and two eight ounce crystal columns of their Cassandra perfume, the only fragrance the little princesses received."

In line with Paris' new evening fashion of having gloves match lipsticks. Elizabeth Arden has brought out a new fitted evening bag in her latest rosy Cyclamen shade which has proven so popular for wear with fuchsia and violet tones. The bag contains, in addition to a lipstick in Cyclamen shade, a gold-finished compact, comb, and a vial

of perfume. It is made in satin, lined with the same shade, and in velvet Cyclamen lined with white satin. Miss Arden's Cyclamen color harmony box, by the way, was placed in the "time capsule" sunk at the site of the New York World's Fair on September 23.

Harkening back to the days when Egyptian ladies used beauty containers and accessories made only of wood, the Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co. has made all its Christmas dresser sets in wood. The selection includes such woods as maple, ebony, myrtle burl and mahogany.

National Brand Sales Corp., Chicago, is to place a leading soap grain on the market through 24,000 retailers. The soap grain will be packed by the Procter & Gamble Co.

Revlon Nail Enamel Corp. comes forward with another new shade, "Jueltone" to give sparkle to nails. This shade is offered in three tones: No. 1 is light, delicate, No. 2 more intense, No. 3 dazzling. This shade was inspired by the importance of jewelry in fall fashions.

Barbara Gould's new fall make-up shade is Chianti, a dark red which goes well with the new wines and blues of autumn. It is presented in lipstick and matching nail polish.

Dorothy Gray has two new make-up shades: Hawaii, a deep brown-red for the golden-toned skin and those with a fondness for brown clothes, and Siren, a rich red for the colorless skin. Siren is introduced in lipstick, cream and cake rouge but Hawaii comes only in lipstick for it is designated to be worn without rouge.

To tie in with the fall fuchsia tones, Tourneur presents a new lipstick, "R", a purple with fuchsia undertone. They offer to individually blend a complete make-up to harmonize with the lipstick.

Hind's Honey & Almond cream has a special Christmas jacket on the dollar and dime size. The jacket is green transparent paper, lettered in gold with three cheerful bells in red and white on the front and the words "Merry Christmas" scrawled in white around it. It fits snugly around the carton.

Mistakes Will Happen

In our September issue on page 44 the asterisk and the footnote which follows it apply to New York State marking requirements. The corresponding asterisk next to New York was inadvertently omitted in printing the page.

OBITUARIES

Samuel Schwarz

Samuel Schwarz, managing director of Polak & Schwarz, Ltd., Zaandam, Holland, died September 11 at the age of 43 years.

Mr. Schwarz took over the company founded by his father at Zutphen, Holland and through his leadership, it grew from the original small concern to one which now has several factories



Samuel Schwarz

in various countries and offices in nearly every country. The company has been doing business in America for more than 20 years; and three years ago, an American branch was incorporated to take over this American representation. A. Schwarz, cousin to Samuel Schwarz, will continue as director.

Dr. Alexandre S. Pfau

Word has just been received from Geneva, of the death August 14 of Dr. Alexandre S. Pfau, of the Research Staff of the Geneva organization of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

Dr. Pfau was born in 1889, and was educated in Berlin. Immediately after the war, he joined the Givaudan organization abroad, as a production chemist, and later became engaged in research work. He was renowned for his work on the analysis and synthesis of odoriferous vegetable materials, such as oak moss, etc. His study of azulenes, the blue or purple coloring substances found in a large number of essential oils, can be considered as one of his outstanding accomplishments and contributions to the science of perfumery. He was accepted as an authority in his specialized field, and his findings have been 'published in all the important European scientific and professional magazines.

Philippe L. Dubuis

Philippe L. Dubuis, co-director of Duroma Works, Croydon, England, died September 16 in his 45th year.

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World's Largest Producers of Industrial Alcohol

HERE AND THERE

► Harold E. Lancaster, for 16 years chief chemist and production manager. of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, has



Harold Lancaster

recently joined the A. J. Krank Co. of St. Paul, Minn. as chief chemist and production superintendent.

In 1917 Mr. Lancaster was appointed chemist and perfumer of Thomas S. Kirk & Co. (now Procter & Gamble Co.). He

was twice president of the Chicago, Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association, and was also secretary of the Chicago Drug & Chemical Asso.

Mr. Lancaster has developed and produced department store and beauty lines which have been well received. He came to the A. J. Krank Co. from the Lanclamore Laboratories, private label manufacturers, where he was president and chief chemist. He will be in complete charge of the Krank Laboratories and the Krank private label service.

- ▶ F. C. Breeze, sales director for W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. of Canada, sailed on the *Scythia* recently for a visit to the parent company in London, England.
- ▶ Carl C. Conway, chairman of the Continental Can Co. gave a carefully considered address on business in America and Europe before the National Petroleum Association in Atlantic City. September 15.
- ▶ Arthur E. Klein has left the Allen B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, where he had been a perfumer for 35 years.
- Antoine Bervin is in the United States as a special envoy of the Haitian government to promote commercial relations between Haiti and the United States. The Agricultural Department of Port-au-Prince is making essential oils such as distilled lime oil, citronella oil and basil oil. He is making his headquarters at 1889 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.
- ➤ H. B. Gillespie has been appointed assistant sales manager of the Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.
- ► Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, visited Grasse on his recent trip abroad. He took a trip to the Gorges du Loup and then returned to Gourdon where

he was received by M. Laugier, mayor of the locality. In Grasse he made a detailed inspection of the factories of Molinard and of Mero & Boyveau.

- ▶ George V. Branigan, chief chemist, Ungerer & Co., New York, N. Y., on his recent return from the West was forced down at Syracuse, N. Y. by the hurricane that swept the Atlantic coast. He had to complete the trip by train. In commenting on business in the West, Mr. Branigan says, buyers are not in a speculative mood. Business is normal, he reports, and indications are that the last two months of the year will bring about a buying movement slightly better than average.
- ► Ferdinand Weber, treasurer of George Lueders & Co., New York, N. Y., returned home September 23 on the Hansa after spending two months in Europe. Mrs. Weber accompanied him.
- ► Thomas C. Sheffield, manager of the Western Division of New England Collapsible Tube Company is now residing in his newly built home in Libertyville, III.
- ▶ Thornton Gardner, chairman and managing director of Yardley & Co., Ltd., and Ernest Morgan, director of advertising, have returned to London after several weeks stay in this country. Mr. Gardner and Mr. Morgan came to America to confer with the officers in charge of Yardley & Co. in the United States. They also spent several days at the Canadian office in Toronto.
- ► Hortense VanRaalte, creator of Eye-Stick, the new eye shadow in stick form, was introduced to the trade at a cocktail party given by Edyth Thornton McLeod on September 30.
- Mary Pickford addressed the Advertising Women of New York on "Face Fashions" at a luncheon held October 11 at the Advertising Club. About 250 members and guests were present.
- ► Charles L. Bowman, known throughout the field as a specialist in vitamin B complex, has been elected vice president of the International Vitamin Corp., New York, N. Y.
- ▶ The American public was formally introduced to Parfums Ciro's new perfume "Danger" at a cocktail party given by Carl Berlin of the Paris office at his suite at the Hotel Chatham on September 24. Guests at the party

were presented with a special flacon of the perfume.

- ▶ Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, N. Y., and president of the New York Board of Trade, played host to the members of the Federal Wholesole Druggists' Asso. at their annual convenion held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, October 5.
- R. Righton Webb, treasurer of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York City, accompanied by Mrs. Webb and their son,



R. R. Webb

returned on the Nieuw Amsterdam September 23 from a few weeks' business trip abroad. Mr. Webb spent most of the time while abroad in conference with James M. Bush, chairman of W. J. Bush & Co., and other officials of the company. He

also made a study of the new factory for the extraction of natural fruit essences. His business also took him to the continent and while in Italy, he had a conference with Count F. Sofio on the situation in bergamot, lemon oil and other citrus oils.

- ► St. Krygier and G. Wassermann, Dluga 26, Warsaw, Poland, are interested in promoting in Poland any American patent or license in the chemical or pharmaceutical line with commercial possibilities.
- ▶ F. H. Ungerer, president of Ungerer & Co., New York, N. Y. and Kenneth G. Voorhees, vice president, have returned from a six weeks' business trip abroad which included visits in England, France and Italy.
- ► Stephen Odgen, vice president of Mary Dunhill, Inc., New York, N. Y. is receiving the congratulations of friends on the arrival September 17 of Stephen Arnold Ogden, Jr.
- ▶ Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice president of the American Cyanamid Co. has been awarded the Perkin medal for 1938 for outstanding achievement in chemistry.
- ▶ W. Y. Preyer has been elected president of the Vick Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Mr. Preyer joined the company in 1916 and has worked in almost every department.
- Maison G. deNavarre, technical editor of *The American Perfumer* whose laboratories are located in Detroit, spent a week in New York recently calling on the trade in the metropolitan territory.



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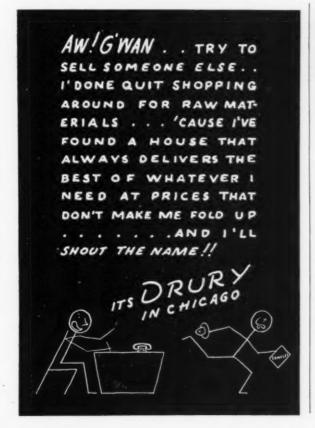
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WHILE price movements in essential oils, aromatic chemicals and other raw materials were few and far between over the past month, the period was one of constant interruption with unsettling news from abroad and the New York trucking strike.

Labor difficulties in the New York trucking industry caused a rush for deliveries at times. To add to the confusion were the mounting rates on war risk insurance and broad fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Many breathed a sigh of relief when the major European powers took definite action toward peace. Had a major conflict developed, serious shortages might have been noted by this time. The supply of Italian oils was threatened for a time. Consumers here would naturally have had the Californian lemon and orange oils to depend on. With bergamot, it was regarded as serious since Italy is the only source of supply.

Anise and Cassia Weak

Anise and cassia oils continued on the weak side. Despite the unsettled conditions that existed in the Far East, both oils were cheaper in addition to being subject to further shading by reason of a narrow demand. Since anise has always been produced in French Indo China, there has been no cessation of shipments from that country. Supplies from China are passing through that country also.

Peppermint Stronger

Trade factors seemed highly encouraged by the action of some of the domestic oils. Peppermint, tansy, and spearmint all displayed considerable strength despite the absence of much demand. Wormseed was offered a little more freely, but the market was without feature so far as actual price movements were concerned.

Little interest was shown in citronella oil. Shipping prices on Ceylon oil were too high to attract buyers here. Ample quantities of eucalyptus oil were available. Quotations are regarded as low and an improvement in buying is anticipated as the fall season gets underway.

Floral Oils Firmer

Floral oils show signs of improving. Predictions are being made to the effect that jasmin absolutes will go higher. The harvest, according to advices from Nice, started early in August and, as anticipated, was short due to adverse weather conditions during the growing season. The price of flowers delivered at the factories was fixed at 25 francs per kilogram compared with 18 francs during the previous season. It is believed in some quarters, however, that the recent depreciation of the franc will offset the higher costs. The lavender crop in France, distillation of which began early in August, is expected to be normal although advanced prices have been paid for plants. In the absence of a carry over, the outlook is regarded as very firm.

Upturn in Aromatic Chemicals

Aromatic chemical makers feel confident that a seasonal upturn in buying will appear in the next few weeks. The call for these articles usually improves about the latter part of August, but floods in New England, conditions abroad, and the low rate of industrial operations in some of the heavier industries have contributed in making buyers cautious.

More favorable prices are quoted on santalyl acetate. Demands for eucalyptol were entirely routine in character. Vanillin continued to be offered at record low prices. With the battle continuing for control of the market, it is difficult to say whether quotations have reached the bottom on the recent downward movement. Stocks of geraniol are ample in all quarters. In fact, the supply is reported to be considerably in excess of the consumption capacity at the

moment. Makers are maintaining prices, however, in the hopes that the article will share in the usual seasonal upturn in other chemicals. For a time African and the other non-bleaching grades of beeswax displayed a firmer tone. Since buying continued to lag, the market turned easier again toward the close. All of the bleaching waxes were strong.

Japanese Menthol

With the larger consumers of Japanese menthol having failed to provide for a portion of their winter requirements, the outlook concerning the call for this item over the balance of the year is regarded as highly uncertain. It is said, however, that most manufacturing consumers have a fair size stock on their shelves.

Glycerin Steady

Speculative influences engendered by war fears failed to affect the glycerin market. Stocks of chemically pure material were more than ample to take care of the demand. The movement of material to the consuming trade was steady, however, and it is likely that present prices will be continued over the final months of the year. Fair purchases of crude material were noted for the account of refiners. With the possibility of a major conflict abroad having been removed, it is possible that Europe may resume competitive offerings of crude material on this market.

Gums Unchanged

Prices on the various gums were steady. Reduced sales of the manufacturing grades of tragacanth due to flood conditions in the New England area had an adverse effect on the general tone. Although more favorable prices were named by local importers, it is not expected that there will be any sharp break in prices since production and prices are well under control at the primary market.



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ESSENTIAL OILS			Pimento 2	.35@	5.50	Borneal	1.75@	2.00
Almond Bit., per lb		\$2.35		.95@	2.20	Bornyl Acetate	1.25@	4.50
S. P. A	2.10@	2.45		.85@	2.00	Bromstyrol	3.85@	4.50
Sweet True	.65@	.80	Rose, Bulgaria (oz.) 5	5.50@	13.00	Butyl Acetate	.60@	
Apricot Kernel	.30@	.35	Rosemary, French	.58@	.70	Butyl Propionate	2.00@	
Amber rectified	.48@	.55		.55@	.70	Butyricaldehyde		4 50
Amyris balsamifera	3.00@	3.25		.50@	1.65	Cinnamic Acid	3.75@	4.50
	52.00@	75.00	Sage, Clary			Cinnamic Alcohol	3.05@	3.75
Anise, U. S. P	.75@ 1.35@	.90		5.00@ 5.25@	6.00	Cinnamic Aldehyde Cinnamyl Acetate	.85@ 7.50@	1.25
French	1.550			.00@	1.35	Cinnamyl Butyrate		14.00
Bay	1.35@	1.55		.35@	.39	Cinnamyl Formate	13.00@	
Bergamot	3.80@	4.00		1.75@	2.00	Citral C. P.	1.75@	2.80
Birch, sweet	1.65@	3.25		9.50@	11.00	Citronellal	.85%	1.65
Birchtar, crude	.18@	.22	Thyme, red	.90@	1.35	Citronellol	1.70@	2.25
Birchtar, rectified	.70@	.85 2.50	White	.95@	1.40	Citronellyl Acetate	3.50@ 2.75@	5.00 3.00
Bois de Rose	1.55@	.45		8.00@	10.00	Cuminic Aldehyde		48.00
Cade, U. S. P	.41@	.55		5.10@	7.50	Diethylphthalate	.26@	.35
Calamus	4.20@	4.75		5.75@		Dimethyl Anthranilate	5.75@	8.00
Camphor "white"	.19@	.23	Wintergreen 3		8.00	Ethyl Acetate	.30@	.50
Cananga, Java native	1.30@	1.50		2.75@	3.50	Ethyl Anthranilate	5.75@	7.50
rectified	1.65@	2.00	Ylang-Ylang, Manila 18			Ethyl Benzoate	1.20@	1.75
Caraway	1.80@	1.95	Bourbon 3	3.65@	7.00	Ethyl Butyrate	1.00@	1.25
Cardamon, Ceylon			TERPENELESS OILS			Ethyl Cinnamate	3.30@	3.85
Cassia rectified, U. S. P	.90@	1.00		100	4.00	Ethyl Formate	1.00@	1.25
Cedar leaf	.65@ .24@	.90		3.10@	4.00	Ethyl Propionate	1.20@	2.35
Cedar wood	9.00@			9.00@		Ethyl Salicylate	1.15@	2.50
Chamomile (oz.)	5.50@	8.00	Coriander 40	3.25@	5.00	Ethyl Vanillin	6.85@ .57@	10.00
Cinnamon	8.00@			8.00@	12.50	Eugenol	1.75@	2.25
Citronella, Ceylon	.38@	.45	Grapefruit			Geraniol, dom.	1.15@	2.85
Java	.40@	.45	Sesquiter peneless 85		0 1100	Geranyl Acetate	1.70@	3.00
Cloves Zanzibar	.98@	1.05	Lavender		11.50	Geranyl Butyrate	6.00@	8.00
Copaiba	.58@	.62	Lemon			Geranyl Formate	5.00@	7.00
Coriander	1.35@	20.00	Lime, ex 50			Heliotropin, dom	2.00@	2.80
Cubebs	2.60@	2.90	Orange, sweet 98			foreign	2.35@	2.50
Cumin		8.50	bitter 90			Hydratopic Aldehyde		27.50
Dillseed		3.75	Petitgrain			Hydroxycitronellal	2.00@	6.50
Erigeron	2.40@	3.00	Rosemary	2.50@	4.00	Indol, C. P. (oz.)	1.90@	4.25
Eucalyptus	.33@	.36	Saga, Clary 90 Vetivert, Java 31			Iso-borneol	2.30@	
Fennel, Sweet	1.15@	1.25	Ylang-Ylang		35.00	Iso-butyl Acetate	2.00@	2.65
Geranium, Rose, Algerian	3.35@	3.75	riang-riang	0.00@	30.00	Iso-butyl Benzoate	2.75@ 2.75@	3.25 5.50
Bourbon			DERIVATIVES AND CHEM	IICAL!	S	Iso-eugenol		3.60
Turkish				2.00@		Iso-safrol	2.00@	3.00
Ginger	5.75@ 2.70@				2.00	Linalool		4.75
Hemlock	.95@		Alcohol C 8 II			Linalyl Acetate 90%		3.50
Juniper Berries	1.10@		C 9 2!	5.00@	40.00	Linalyl Anthranilate		
Juniper Wood	.50@	.60	C 10 2			Linalyl Benzoate		
Laurel	6.50@		C II			Linalyl Formate	_	12.00
Lavender, French	2.40@		C 12 I			Menthol, Japan		3.35
Lemon, Italian	3.15@	3.75	Aldehyde C 8			Synthetic	2.25@	3.00
Calif.		.90	C 10 3	8.00@	55.00	Methyl Acetophenone Methyl Anthranilate		2.00
Limes, distilled			C 11 2	7.00@	40.00	Methyl Benzoate		1.75
expressed			C 12 2	4.00@	32.00	Methyl Cinnamate		3.50
Linaloe			C 14 (so-called) 1	3.00@		Methyl Eugenol	3.50@	6.75
Lovage			C 16 (so-called) 1			Methyl Heptenone		4.50
Marjoram	5.25@	8.00	Amyl Acetate			Methyl Heptine Carbonate.		
Neroli, Bigarde, P	115.00@	130.00	Amyl Butyrate		5.80	Methyl Iso-eugenol	26.00@	33.00
Petale, extra	5.00@	5.25		2.00@		Methyl Paracresol		
Orange, bitter				1.60@		Methyl Phenylacetate		
sweet, W. Indian				3.00@		Methyl Salicylate		.50
Italian			Amyl Salicate	.55@	.75	Musk Ambrette		
Spanish		3.10		2.00@		Ketone		
Calif. exp				1.10@		Xylene	_	
Orris root, con. (oz.)	5.00@			3.10@		Nerolin (ethyl ester)		
Orris root, abs. (oz.)			Benzophenone	.90@		Nonyl Acetate		
Orris Liquid			Benzyl Acetate Benzyl Alcohol	.70@		Octyl Acetate	35.00@	40.00
Pennyroyal Amer.			Benzyl Benzoate	.97@		Paracresol Acetate	3.60@	5.25
French				4.00@		Paracresol Methyl Ether	2.50@	
Peppermint, natural			Benzyl Cinnamate	6.00@	8.00	Paracresol Phenyl-Acetate .	7.50@	
redistilled	2.45@		Benzyl Formate	3.50@		Phenylacetaldehyde 50%		
Petitgrain					13.00	100%		8.50
French	2.35@	2.50	Benzylidenacetone	2.50@	4.00	(Continued on page	6 47)	

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These construction features:

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- as straight line—insures full dies, prevents granulation from separating.

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- —prevents excessive capping—dies may be reversed, increases their life.

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(Continued from page 90)		.48@ .50	Rose water, djn 4.75@ 5.00
Phenylacetic Acid 2.00@ 3.75		.38@ .41	Rosin, M. bbls 6.35@
Phenylethyl Acetate 2.95@ 5.60	yellow		Salicylic acid
Phenylethyl Alcohol 2.50@ 4.25	Bismuth sub-nitrate 1		Saponin 1.70@ 1.75
Phenylethyl Anthranilate 16.00@	Borax, crystals, carlot, ton 48		Soap, neutral white19@ .23
Phenylethyl Butyrate 8.25@ 12.00	Boric Acid, ton		Sodium, Carb.
Phenyl Formate 12.50@ 18.00		.16@ .20	58% light, 100 pounds 1.35@ 2.35
Phenylethyl Propionate 7.00@ 7.75		.08@ .08¾	Hydroxide, 76% solid, 100
Phenyl Valerianate 16.00@		.10@ .12	pounds 2,60@ 3,75
Phenylpropyl Acet 8.00@ 11.00		21/2@ .55	Silicate, 40°, drums, works, 100
Phenylpropyl Alcohol 4.50@ 8.35	Castoreum 16		pounds
Phenylpropyl Aldehyde 6.75@ 11.00	Cetyl Alcohol	.75@ 1.50	Spermaceti
Rhodinol 7.00@ 13.00	Pure I	1.90@ 2.15	Styrax
Safrol	Chalk, precip	31/2@ .061/2	Tartaric acid
Santalyl Acetate	Cherry laurel water, din 4	1.75@ 5.25	Titanium oxide
Skatol C. P. (oz.) 5.25@ 8.50	Citric acid	.23@ .231/2	Tragacanth, No. 1 2.50@ 3.00
		6.00@ 6.85	Triethanolamine
Styrelyl Acetate 8.50@ 13.00 Styrelyl Alcohol 15.00@ 20.00		.07@ .15	Violet flowers 1.05@ 1.15
		.15@ .25	Zinc oxide, U. S. P. bbls091/2@ .15
Terpenyl Acetate		.30@	Peroxide
Terpineol, C. P	Fuller's Earth, ton 15		Stearate
Thymene		41/4@ .17	Steafare
Thymol 1.45@ 1.60	Gum Arabic white	.23@ .25	OILS AND FATS
Vanillin (clove oil) 2.10@ 2.20	Amber	.10@ .111/2	
(guaicol) 2.00@ 2.10		1.00@ 1.25	Tallow, N. Y. C. extra 051/4 @
Pure, crystal 2.00@ 2.10		.23@ .25	Grease white
Vetiveryl Acetate 30.00@ 38.00		.90@ 1.05	Lard
Violet Ketone Alpha 5.00@ 10.00	Gum myrhh		Coconut Oil, tanks081/4 @
Beta 5.50@ 8.00		.11@ .14	Corn Oil, distilled, bbls093/4 @ .10
Methyl 5.25@ 8.00			Red Oil, distilled, tanks071/2 Nominal
Yara Yara (methyl ester) 1.50@ 1.75	Kaolin	.03@ .05 3.25@ 5.00	White, drums
BEANS			Stearic acid
		.17@ .20	Triple pressed131/4 @ .141/4
Tonka Beans, Surinam 1.20@ 1.35	anhydrous	.20@ .24	Saponified
Angostura 2.50@ 2.75	Magnesium, Carbonate0		Castor No. I, tanks09 @
Vanilla Beans		.19@ .25	Coconut, Manila Grade.
Mexican, whole 4.25@ 4.60		1.00@ 28.00	tanks
Mexican, cut		.16@ .28	Corn, crude, Midwest
Bourbon, whole 3.90@ 4.25		.07@ .09	mill, tanks
South American 3.50@ 3.75		1.50@	Cotton, crude, Southeast,
SUNDRIES AND DRUGS	Orris root, powd	.11@ .16	tanks
Acetone	Paraffin	.03@ .043/4	Lard, common No. 1 bbls081/2 @
Almond meal	Petrolatum, white	.07@ .11	Palm, Niger, casks03 % @ .03 ¾
Ambergris, ounce 23.00@ 30.00	Quince seed	.70@ .90	Palm, kernel, bulk, ship035% Nominal
Balsam, Copaiba	Rice starch	.09@ .10	
Peru		2.10@ 2.25	Tallow, acidless, barrels081/2 @
15.5			

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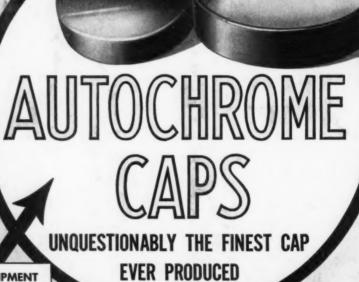
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